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SEPTEMBER 1974

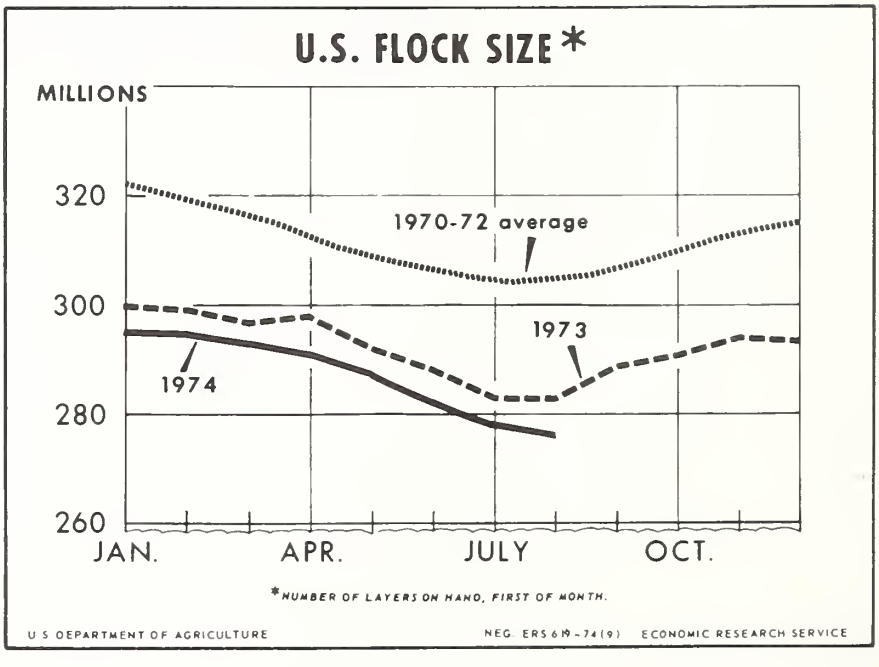
POULTRY AND EGG Situation

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.—Poultry and Egg Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1973				1974			
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
		Eggs							
Farm production	Mil. eggs	5,451	5,500	5,458	5,321	5,430	5,481	5,386	
Average number of layers on farms	Mil.	285.7	283.3	286.0	289.8	280.3	277.4	275.5	
Rate of lay per layer	No.	19.1	19.4	19.1	18.4	19.4	19.8	19.6	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	35.3	34.0	32.1	29.6	37.0			
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	6.9	5.5	5.2	5.5	7.5			
Price received by farmers	Ct. per doz.	50.4	51.9	68.7	63.9	39.4	43.2	47.2	
Retail price (BLS)									
Grade A large	Ct. per doz.	71.5	73.8	96.8	91.9	62.5	62.3	71.7	
Price paid for laying feed	Dol. per ton	157.0	147.0	165.0	148.0	137.0	141.0	168.0	
Egg-feed price ratio	Pounds	6.4	7.1	8.3	8.6	5.8	6.1	5.6	
Stocks, first of month:									
Shell	Thous. cases	39.0	73.0	54.0	62.0	86.0	89.0	95.0	72.0
Frozen	Mil. lb.	44.4	45.7	48.7	50.0	49.5	55.2	59.5	63.6
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	44.7	41.2	42.5	42.9	44.0	37.4	34.5	
		Poultry							
Federally inspected slaughter, cert.									
Broilers	Mil. lb.	680,0	673.6	703.5	609.5	687.2	720.1		
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	142.9	185.0	234.1	212.3	159.7	213.1		
Price at farm, live weight									
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	24.3	27.6	36.5	29.7	18.6	20.4	20.4	
Chicken, excluding broilers	Ct. per lb.	15.1	15.4	22.8	23.0	7.7	7.5	8.4	
Turkeys	Ct. per lb.	33.8	34.1	41.1	42.7	23.5	23.1	26.6	
9-city wholesale broiler price	Ct. per lb.	41.7	49.0	60.3	48.4	34.1	36.4	36.8	
Retail price (BLS)									
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	57.9	59.7	92.2	72.8	51.2	51.8	53.5	
Turkeys	Ct. per lb.	71.6	72.9	79.6	85.5	68.1	65.9	66.0	
Broiler-feed price	Dol. per ton	168.0	163.0	182.0	169.0	151.0	157.0	180.0	
Broiler-feed price ratio	Pounds	2.9	3.4	4.0	3.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	
Turkey-feed price	Dol. per ton	179.0	177.0	193.0	176.0	153.0	158.0	188.0	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Pounds	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	
Stocks, first of month:									
Broilers, fryers, roasters	Mil. lb.	20.2	20.0	19.2	22.2	37.5	36.8	34.9	33.4
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	88.1	137.1	199.4	261.0	227.1	265.5	333.7	434.7
Total poultry	Mil. lb.	173.3	228.2	290.4	354.7	404.6	451.2	522.6	627.1
Average weekly placement of broiler chicks in 21 States	Mil.	247.6	277.2	231.7	217.0	244.1	268.4	208.6	



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Written by:
William E. Cathcart
and
Gerald R. Rector

Commodity Economics Division
Economic Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

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SUMMARY

Broiler and turkey output this fall will be well below both summer and year-earlier levels. Egg production will increase seasonally but will be moderately below that of last fall.

Monthly egg output has been below the previous year since April 1972 and will continue to lag well into 1975. Output has continued to ease in 1974 and in August was down 1 percent from a year earlier. This difference is expected to widen in coming months.

For this fall and winter, fewer layers, a reduced replacement hatch, and a slowing in the increase in the rate of lay may cause egg output to be down 3-4 percent from a year ago. And eggs in incubators on September 1 were down 28 percent. High production costs and poor profitability in recent months have discouraged producers from increasing hatchery activity for flock replacements during the rest of 1974 and early 1975. The hatch of egg-type chicks that will provide flock replacements for October-February was down 7 percent. However, the rate of lay in 1974 has been at record levels and will continue above a year earlier although the margin is expected to narrow.

Egg prices, although running well below year-earlier levels since mid-April, rose substantially through summer and will probably continue strong this fall as supplies continue lower and demand increases seasonally. Prices will stay strong in the winter but weaken as usual in the spring. However, the decline next spring likely will be smaller than occurred in 1974.

Broiler meat output through July this year was 6 percent larger but has been declining and will total well below year-earlier levels this fall and winter. Producers have sharply reduced hatchery activity in recent months as production and marketing costs in general have exceeded market prices. Chick placements for marketings in October were down around 10 percent. Egg settings for November marketings are down around 12 percent and may remain near this level well into 1975. Although cold storage stocks are up substantially, broiler meat supplies for October-December will be down around a tenth from the like period of 1973.

Since February, larger supplies of broilers, turkeys, beef, and pork have held broiler prices well below the high levels of 1973. They will be bolstered in coming

The next issue of the *Poultry and Egg Situation* will be published in late November

months as chicken output continues to decline. However, the price strengthening effects will be partly offset by larger red meat supplies and eroding consumer purchasing power. The seasonal price decline from summer to fall this year will not be as large as usual and broiler prices during October-December may average near the 38 cents a pound (wholesale 9-city average) estimated for July-September. This would be about a cent a pound above October-December 1973.

Turkey meat output through July was up a fourth from a year ago. Although increasing seasonally, output has been easing (relative to a year earlier) and September's total may about match September 1973. Production will continue downward for the balance of 1974, with fall output down about a tenth. Nevertheless, supplies for the balance of 1974 will be moderately above 1973 because of sharply larger cold storage stocks. During the seasonally light production period next winter and spring, output may fall 25-30 percent below the previous year.

Turkey prices rose after midyear much more than was expected earlier in the year. Apparently, with costs for most producers well above the selling price and with expected lower output, marketings of turkeys were slowed. In addition, USDA purchases for the school lunch program provided market strength for turkeys. However, the increased prices slowed movement into consumption channels and prices have weakened in recent weeks. Prices likely will continue near current levels during the balance of 1974 and early 1975.

Eggs, Poultry, and Livestock Production

	1973				1974			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III[1]	IV[1]
Eggs (Mil. cases)	46.4	46.9	45.2	46.3	46.0	46.4	(44.7)	(45.2)
Percent change	-7	-4	-5	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
Broilers[2] (Mil. lbs.)	1,850	1,986	1,987	1,963	1,957	2,105	(1,990)	(1,770)
Percent change	-1	-3	-1	+4	+6	+6	0	-10
Turkeys[2] (Mil. lbs.)	157	283	631	717	216	353	(670)	(645)
Percent change	+5	+6	-8	+3	+38	+30	+6	-10
Beef[3] (Mil. lbs.)	5,393	5,049	4,997	5,649	5,429	5,637	(5,800)	(5,875)
Percent change	0	-9	-10	-1	+1	+12	+16	+4
Pork[3] (Mil. lbs.)	3,262	3,178	2,791	3,347	3,370	3,540	(3,250)	(3,450)
Percent change	-7	-6	-9	-5	+3	+11	+16	+3

Egg, Poultry, and Livestock Prices[4]

	1973				1974			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III[1]	IV[1]
Eggs, New York[4] (Cents/dozen)	50.1	51.9	69.7	67.3	67.5	45.9	(56.0)	(63-65)
Broilers, 9-City[5] (Cents/lb.)	37.1	42.3	52.6	36.9	39.3	35.3	(38.0)	(37-39)
Turkeys, New York[6] (Cents/lb.)	45.7	55.8	73.4	65.2	50.2	39.8	(46.0)	(48-50)
Choice Steers, Omaha (Dollars/100 lbs.)	43.17	46.00	49.04	40.20	45.40	39.5	(45.0)	(42-44)
Barrows and Gilts, 7 markets (Dol./100 lbs.)	35.62	36.67	49.04	40.96	38.40	28.0	(36.0)	(32-34)

[1] Forecast. [2] Federally Inspected Slaughter. [3] Commercial Production. [4] New York wholesale, Grade A large white. [5] 9-City wholesale weighted average. [6] New York wholesale, 8-16 pound young hens.

POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

REDUCED FEED GRAIN CROP PROSPECTS

Production costs have climbed this year and will likely continue high in coming months. Earlier, increased production of feed grains and comparable easing in feed prices were expected but unfavorable weather conditions have substantially reduced crop prospects and resulted in a tight supply situation and high feed prices.

Other production costs also continue to increase. The mid-August index of prices paid by producers for production items (including feed, wage rates, interests, and taxes) was 178 percent of its 1967 base, up 5 percent from a month earlier and 13 percent above August 1973. Much of the August rise from a month earlier came from sharp increases in feed costs. The feed price component of the index was up 17 percent from a month earlier.

Prices of feedstuffs increased at a faster rate than prices for poultry and eggs, and the product-feed price ratios (pounds of feed equal to 1 dozen eggs or 1 pound of liveweight broiler or turkey) for mid-August dropped. The ratios for turkeys and eggs were the lowest for any month since these series were begun in 1963 and the broiler feed-price ratio matched the record low established in December 1973. The mid-August egg-feed price ratio fell to 5.6 from 6.1 in July; the broiler-feed ratio at 2.3 was down from 2.6; and the turkey-feed price ratio was 2.8, down from 2.9 in July. Stronger prices since mid-August for eggs, broilers, and turkeys will likely more than offset the increases in some feedstuffs and lead to improved ratios in September.

Feed grain crops (corn grain sorghum, oats, and barley) were forecast, as of September 1, to total 176 million short tons, 14 percent below 1973 and the smallest since 1970. If feed grain production turns out to be about as forecast, corn prices at the farm for the 1974/75 grain marketing year (October-September) likely will average substantially above the average $2.60 per bushel expected for 1973/74. As a result of poor product-feed price ratios in recent months, domestic use of grains for livestock feeding, including poultry, is expected to drop 11-14 percent below the 1973/74 record. Foreign demand for feed grains is relatively strong but total takings are expected to be below 1973/74. Ending stocks will also be down from the already low levels at the beginning of the 1974/75 marketing year.

Domestic use of protein feed (soybean meal basis) in the 1974/75 marketing year (September-August) is expected to about equal this season's 20 million tons. Protein feed prices this year have been below the prior year. Soybean meal prices (44% Decatur) for the year through August 1974 averaged about $160 a ton, compared with $221 the previous 12 months. Soybean meal prices likely will continue below a year earlier this fall. But by next spring's prices will well exceed the $109 a ton of April-June 1974. Increased fish meal production in 1974, primarily in Peru, and a larger 1974 soybean crop in Brazil has helped dampen the upward price pressures on protein feeds.

Large Red Meat Supplies

Red meat output (beef, pork, and lamb and mutton) during July-September probably was up about 15 percent from the low levels of a year earlier. Output in the fall will be larger than in the summer, but year to year increases will taper off. Beef and pork output are expected to increase from summer and remain above year-earlier levels. All of the increase in beef production will be from cows and other cattle with little grain feeding background. Thus, there will be a different mix of available beef for consumers: A sharp increase in lower grade beef and less USDA Choice grades that most consumers are used to buying. Cattle slaughter is expected to continue large during the first half of 1975 but pork output will lag.

Cattle and hog prices this summer averaged well below the high levels of 1973. They are expected to weaken further in the fall as larger numbers of both cattle and hogs come to market. Cattle prices may show only modest increases in the first half of 1975 as supplies remain above year-earlier levels. However, pork prices likely will strengthen moderately as supplies lag. But large beef supplies will limit the price increases for pork.

EGGS

Production Down

Egg production has averaged below-year earlier levels since April 1972 and is expected to continue lower at least well into 1975. Already, this is by far the longest period on record that egg production has been below year-earlier levels. Output during the first 8 months of 1974 totaled 122.7 million cases, down around 1

percent from 1973 and the lowest total for this period since 1966. This reduced production has resulted from lower layer numbers since the rate of lay has been up.

Layers on farms and eggs produced

Calendar quarters	Number of layers		Eggs per layer		Eggs produced	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
	Mil.	*Mil.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Mil. cs.*	*Mil. cs.*
I	298	294	56.0	56.4	46.4	46.0
II	290	285	58.1	58.7	46.9	46.4
III	286		56.8		45.2	
IV	295		56.5		46.3	
Annual	292		227.5		184.8	

Layer numbers this year have failed to live up to our earlier expectations. During the last half of 1973, 15 percent more egg-type chicks were hatched than a year prior (table 2). These chicks should have reached laying age in the first half of 1974. However, the Nation's laying flock did not gain as normally would be expected based on such a large increase in the hatch of replacement chicks. Part of the shortcoming can be attributed to the increased culling of old hens and reduced forced moltings. In the first half of 1974, about 4 million more mature hens were inspected for slaughter in Federally inspected plants than the 103 million during the same months of 1973. Even considering the increased culling of old hens, the laying flock should have surpassed year-earlier levels, but it remained below.

Egg-type replacement hatch, by quarters, 1960-74

Year	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
	Mil.	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*
1960 ...	66.6	120.4	25.9	26.9	239.8
1961 ...	86.2	111.7	32.1	32.9	262.9
1962 ...	73.7	109.6	34.0	33.7	251.0
1963 ...	72.5	109.3	39.7	35.9	257.4
1964 ...	74.0	107.0	43.7	39.5	264.2
1965 ...	63.9	94.5	45.3	40.8	244.5
1966 ...	71.1	106.0	53.2	54.4	284.7
1967 ...	76.1	95.2	52.3	43.8	267.4
1968 ...	62.9	83.3	55.9	55.1	257.2
1969 ...	66.0	83.6	58.8	56.5	264.9
1970 ...	78.9	92.5	57.5	56.6	285.5
1971 ...	70.5	87.1	57.0	49.1	263.7
1972 ...	64.4	73.9	56.0	51.3	245.7
1973 ...	66.1	75.9	62.8	60.7	265.8
1974 ...	59.6	74.7			

Egg production during June-July was only slightly below a year earlier, but the difference between 1974 and 1973 levels increased to a little over 1 percent in August and is expected to widen further in coming months. This reflects prospects for a decrease in the number of replacement pullets and a slackening in the advance in the rate of lay.

The hatch of egg-type chicks fell below year-earlier levels during January this year and has remained subpar. High production costs and poor profitability during much of this year have given producers little incentive to increase their hatch of replacement chicks. The hatch of egg-type chicks during April-August (which will provide pullets for flock replacements 5-6 months later) was about 7 percent below a year prior. And eggs in incubators on September 1 were down 28 percent (table 3). In addition, there were 3.6 million fewer pullets 3 months old or older not yet laying on farms September 1 than the 65.4 million on September 1, 1973. The reduced hatch and smaller inventory numbers indicate substantially fewer pullets will reach laying age during the remainder of 1974 and early 1975.

Pullet chicks placed for laying flocks, 1967-71 average and 1969-74*

Month	1967-71 average	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Mil.	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*
January ...	22.6	26.3	22.9	22.1	22.0	20.1
February ..	24.4	26.7	24.1	23.1	23.0	21.4
March	33.0	35.9	31.9	26.7	28.9	25.7
April	36.7	38.7	35.5	29.8	29.5	29.5
May	34.6	35.9	33.3	28.8	30.4	28.5
June	27.5	28.9	27.7	24.1	24.5	24.4
July	22.7	25.6	23.5	22.0	22.7	20.8
August	20.8	17.7	22.0	21.3	23.6	19.5
September .	21.5	23.0	19.7	20.5	24.1	
October ...	21.7	23.9	19.4	21.4	25.8	
November .	19.6	21.1	19.0	18.6	22.5	
December ..	19.7	20.7	18.6	18.4	20.2	
Total	304.8	324.3	297.7	276.8	297.3	

*One-half of egg-type chick hatched plus pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks by leading breeders.

The rate of lay has been at record levels this year. This is due primarily to the abnormally young age of the Nation's laying flock. Although we expect the rate of lay to continue above year-earlier levels in coming months, it will drop closer to year-earlier levels. The rate of lay for all of 1974 is expected to average a little over 1 percent above 1973's rate.

A combination of low layer numbers, reduced replacement hatch, and a slowing in the advance of the rate of lay may cause production to fall below year-earlier levels by 3 percent or more in late 1974 and well into 1975. However, a continued climb in egg prices relative to feed prices could make egg production profitable. Profitable egg production would probably bring about reduced culling of old flocks and increased forced moltings (table 4). This would help increase layer numbers but probably would also cause a reduction in the rate of lay. Therefore, some of the effects of the increased layer numbers would be tempered by a slowdown in the rate of lay. Producers also would step up hatchery activity but this would not show up in increased layer numbers until around 6 months later.

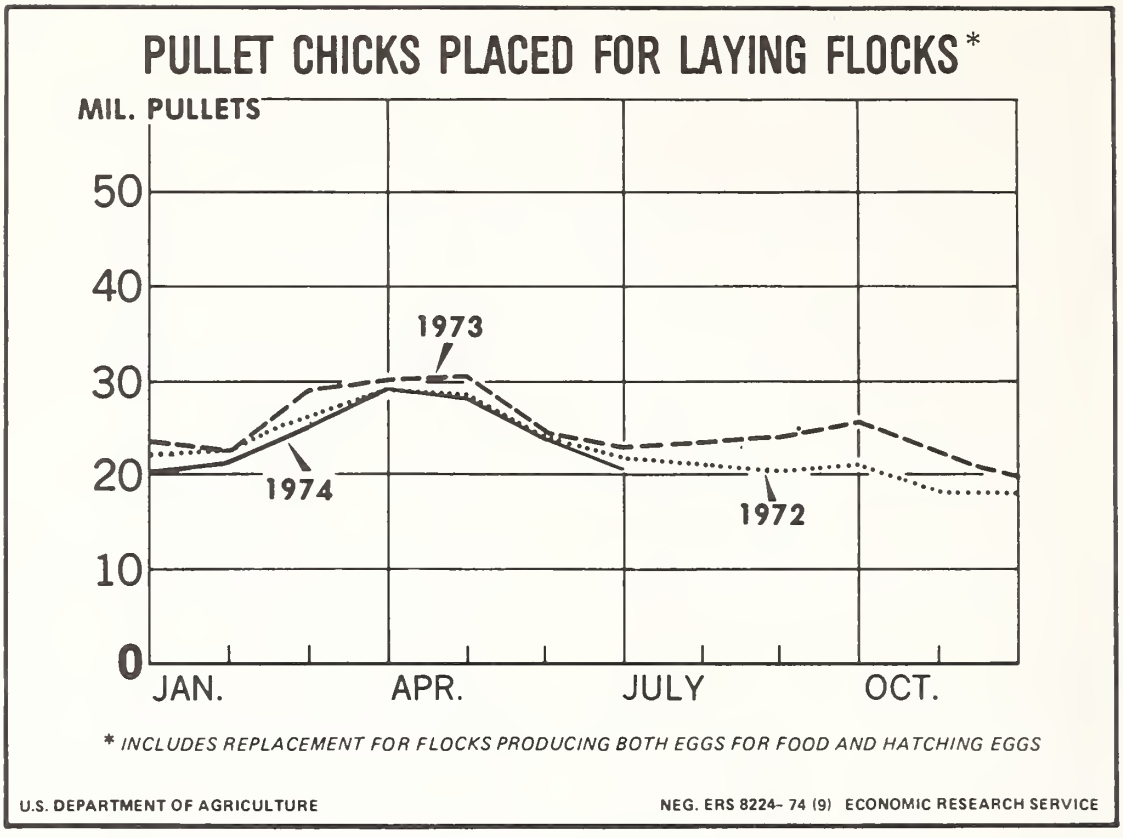
Table 2.—Changes in replacement hatch and changes in layers on farms January 1, 1960-74

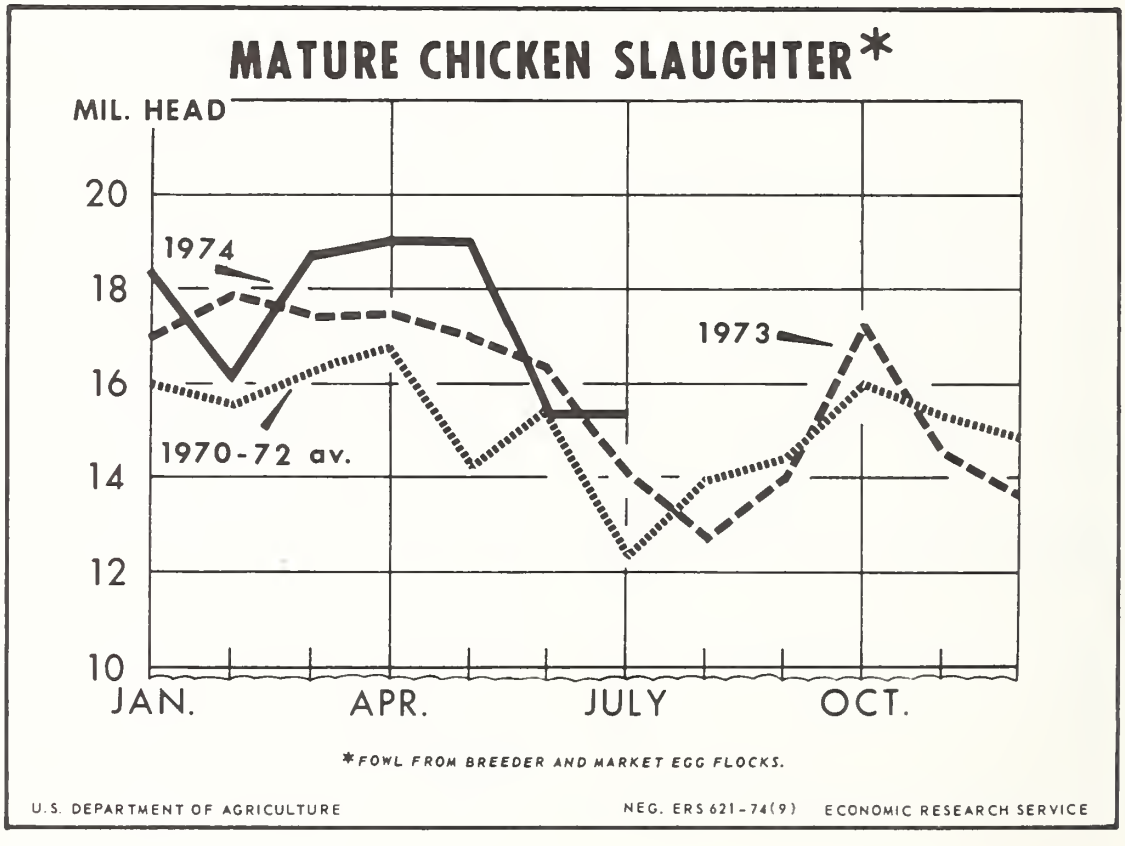
Year	Flock replacement pullets hatched July to June		Layers on farms January 1 following	
	Number	Change from year earlier	Number	Change from year earlier
	Thousand	*Percent*	*Thousands*	*Percent*
1959-60	255,543	-17.7	309,429	-3.3
1960-61	281,501	9.2	315,236	1.9
1961-62	275,834	-2.1	310,014	-1.7
1962-63	280,029	1.5	309.743	-0.1
1963-64	285,894	2.1	312,945	1.0
1964-65	274,398	-4.0	304,766	-2.6
1965-66	299,752	9.2	322,115	5.7
1966-67	317,269	5.8	325,344	1.0
1967-68	277,996	-12.4	309,744	-4.8
1968-69	298,809	7.5	317,517	2.5
1969-70	326,318	9.2	326,643	2.9
1970-71	307,336	-5.8	321,388	-1.6
1971-72	276,872	-9.9	300,668	-6.4
1972-73	281,488	1.7	295,314	-1.8
1973-74	289,057	2.7		

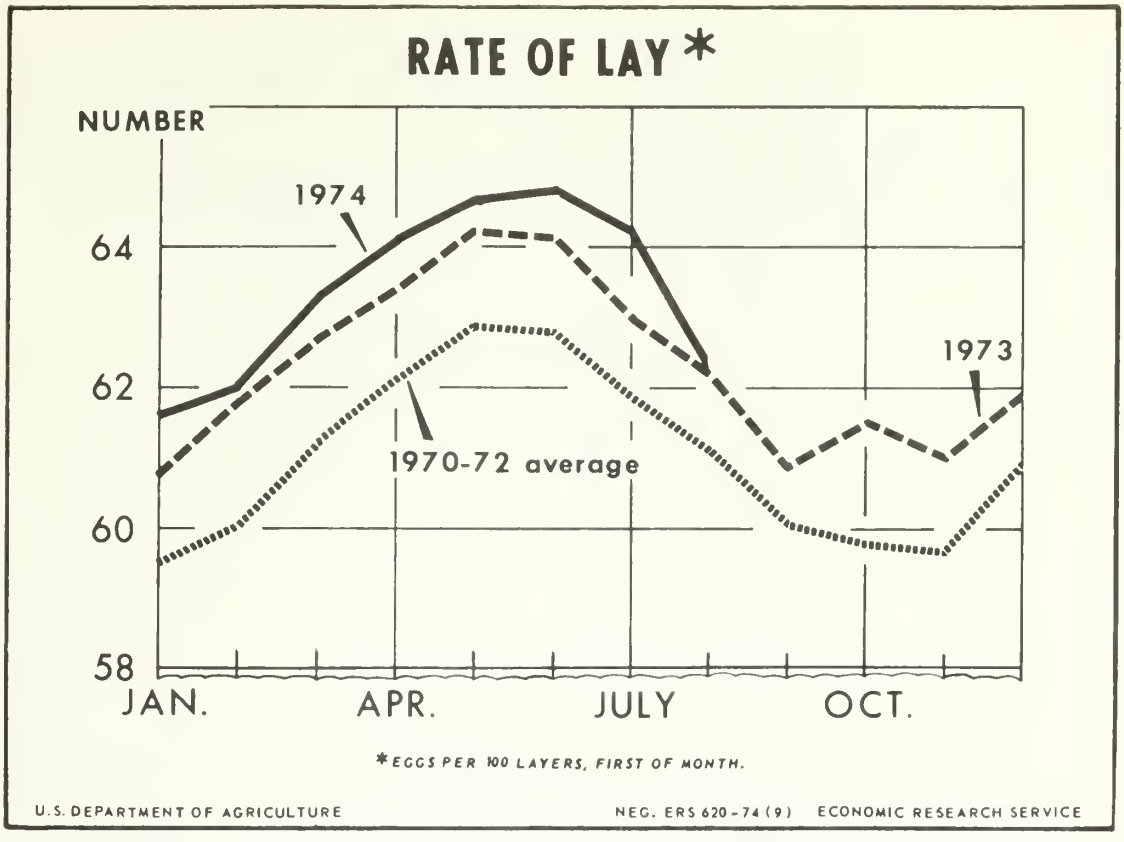
Table 3.—Egg-type chick hatchery operations, United States and 5 States reporting weekly, 1973-74

Month	United States				5 States[1]						
	Hatch		Change from year earlier		Hatch			Period	Egg settings advanced 3 weeks		
	1973	1974	Hatch	Eggs in incubators first of month	1973	1974	Change from year earlier		1973	1974	Change from year earlier
	Thou.	*Thou.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Pct.*		*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Pct.*
January	38,600	35,547	-8	-6	10,805	6,759	-37	Dec. 30-Feb. 2	16,500	12,859	-22
February	41,535	38,018	-8	-5	11,147	9,044	-19	Feb. 3-Mar. 2	14,904	11,515	-23
March	52,001	45,713	-12	-13	13,111	9,876	-26	Mar. 3-Mar. 30	15,851	10,902	-31
April	53,962	53,745	0	-3	12,994	11,810	-9	Mar. 31-Apr. 27	14,513	12,543	-14
May	55,362	51,751	-7	-6	13,144	10,377	-21	Apr. 28-June 1	17,926	14,632	-18
June	44,729	43,969	-2	-1	10,452	9,718	-7	June 2-June 29	12,745	11,502	-10
July	41,159	37,393	-9	-11	12,013	9,117	-24	June 30-Aug. 3	17,466	13,528	-23
August	42,476	34,503	-19	-10	11,758	8,488	-28	Aug. 4-Aug. 31	14,141	9,383	-34
September	42,858			-28				Sept. 1-Sept. 28	15,769	9,105	-42
October	45,974							Sept. 29-Nov. 2			
November	40,335							Nov. 3-Nov. 30			
December	35,265							Dec. 1-Dec. 28			

[1] The five States are Georgia, Mississippi, Oregon, Washington and California. [2] Weeks of 1974 and corresponding weeks of 1973. [3] Change from a year earlier.


PULLET CHICKS PLACED FOR LAYING FLOCKS*
MIL. PULLETS
50
40
30
20
10
0
1973
1974
1972
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
* INCLUDES REPLACEMENT FOR FLOCKS PRODUCING BOTH EGGS FOR FOOD AND HATCHING EGGS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 8224- 74 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


MATURE CHICKEN SLAUGHTER*
MIL. HEAD
20
18
16
14
12
10
1974
1973
1970-72 av.
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*FOWL FROM BREEDER AND MARKET EGG FLOCKS.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 621-74(9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


RATE OF LAY *
NUMBER
1974
1973
1970-72 average
64
62
60
58
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*EGGS PER 100 LAYERS, FIRST OF MONTH.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 620-74 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

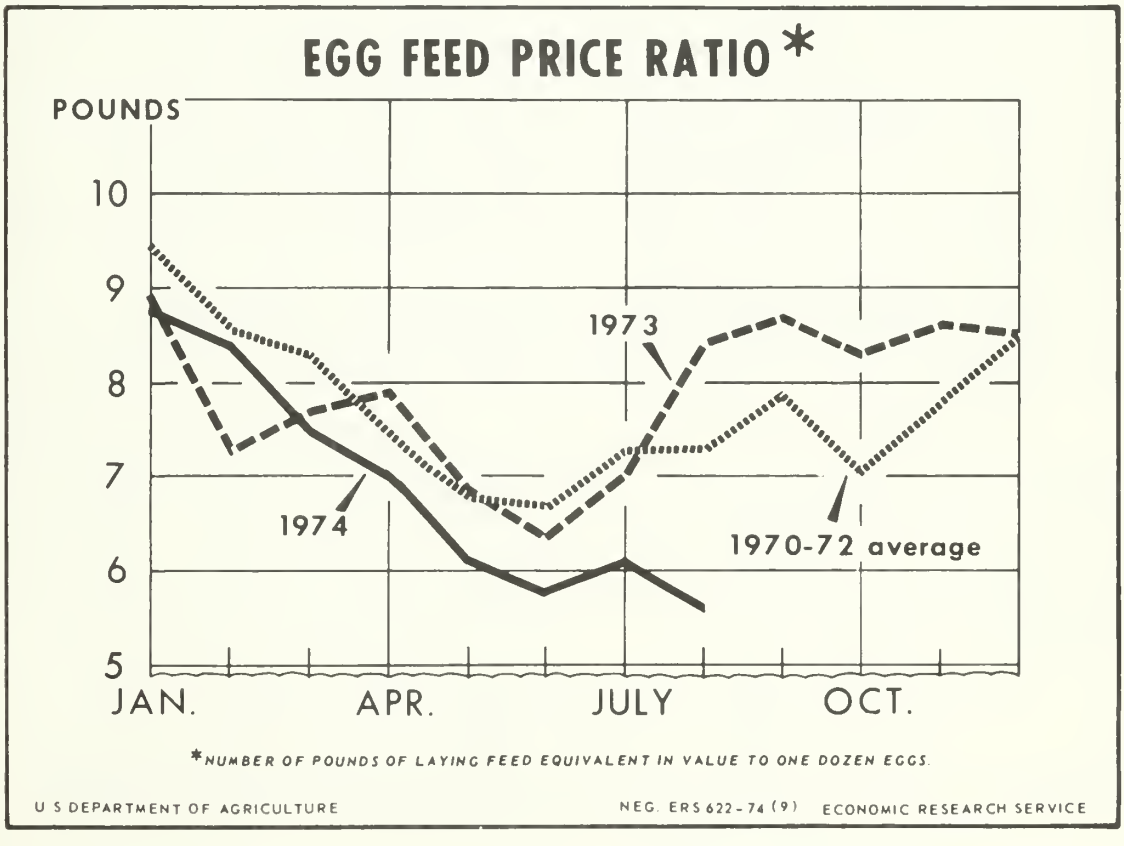

EGG FEED PRICE RATIO *
POUNDS
10
9
8
7
6
5
1973
1974
1970-72 average
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*NUMBER OF POUNDS OF LAYING FEED EQUIVALENT IN VALUE TO ONE DOZEN EGGS.
U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 622-74 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Table 4.—Forced molt layers as a percent of hens and pullets of laying age, first of month, selected States, 1973-74

State	Being molted						Molt completed					
	July		August		September		July		August		September	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
New York	3.0	2.5	1.5	2.0	1.0	2.0	7.5	7.5	10.0	8.5	11.5	10.0
Pennsylvania	1.0	1.0	1.0	.5	1.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0
Ohio	1.0	4.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	4.0
Indiana	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.5	1.0	4.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.0
Iowa	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
North Carolina	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	3.0	.5	6.0	3.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	8.0
South Carolina	1.0	2.0	3.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	8.0	5.0	8.5	6.0	10.0	4.0
Georgia	4.0	7.0	3.0	5.5	3.5	3.0	10.0	9.5	10.0	15.0	5.0	10.0
Florida	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.0	6.5	12.5	6.0	12.0	6.0
Tennessee	2.5	3.0	1.5	2.5	1.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	5.5	4.0
Alabama	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	3.0	1.0	6.5	4.0	4.5	6.5	6.0	7.5
Mississippi	2.0	.5	2.0	2.0	.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Arkansas	.5	1.0	.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	3.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.5
Texas	3.5	1.0	.5	2.0	2.5	5.0	5.5	1.0	7.5	1.5	4.0	3.0
Washington	10.0	11.0	6.0	4.5	6.0	6.0	27.0	25.5	33.0	30.0	32.5	27.0
Oregon	10.0	4.5	9.5	2.0	7.0	6.0	24.5	28.5	20.0	30.0	20.0	25.0
California	9.0	10.0	7.5	9.0	8.0	7.0	17.5	23.5	18.0	27.0	18.5	27.0
17 States	3.5	4.0	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.0	8.1	8.6	8.5	10.5	8.1	10.3

Less Egg Use by Hatcheries

Decreased egg-type hatchery activity resulted in about 2 percent fewer eggs being used for hatching through June this year (table 5). Egg-type hatchery use was down about 6 percent but the number of eggs used for broiler-type hatchings was up slightly. Hatching egg use accounted for about 7 percent of total shell egg production during January-June, about the same as a year earlier. In coming months, egg-type hatchings are expected to continue below a year ago. In addition, broiler-type egg sets have been down substantially in the past several weeks and probably will remain so during the remainder of 1974.

Breaking Activity and Stocks Gain

Low January 1 stocks of processed eggs and relatively low shell egg prices much of this year have resulted in a substantial increase in eggs used for breaking purposes. During January 6-June 30, there were 10.7 million cases of shell eggs broken under Federal inspection, 24 percent above the comparable period in 1973. Shell eggs used for breaking in this period accounted for about 12 percent of total production, compared to only around 9 percent a year earlier. Production of egg products during January 6-June 30 totaled 393 million pounds, up 22 percent from a year prior. Frozen egg production at 190 million pounds was up 15 percent and production of

Table 5.—Egg supplies available to civilians for food, January-March and April-June, 1973-74

Item	Unit	January-March			April-June		
		1974	1973	Change from year earlier	1974	1973	Change from year earlier
Beginning stock	Mil. doz.	33.8	53.0	-19.2	31.7	40.0	-8.3
Farm production	Mil. doz.	1,381.1	1,392.4	-11.3	1,392.8	1,406.5	-13.7
Imports	Mil. doz.	3.8	4.6	-.8	1.6	3.8	-2.2
Exports and shipments	Mil. doz.	12.2	11.1	1.1	21.2	11.5	9.7
Military procurements	Mil. doz.	13.7	8.4	5.3	[1]15.0	9.8	[1]5.2
Eggs used for hatching	Mil. doz.	101.6	101.9	-.3	99.7	103.4	-3.7
Supplies available to civilians for food:							
Total	Mil. doz.	1,291.2	1,328.6	-37.4	1,290.2	1,325.6	-35.4
Per capita	No.	74.1	76.8	-2.7	73.9	76.5	-2.6
Civilian population	Mil.	209.1	207.5	1.6	209.5	207.9	1.6

[1] Estimated.

dried eggs was up 30 percent to 37.7 million pounds. Liquid egg production for further processing and immediate consumption made up the remainder and was up 30 percent.

The increased breaking activity has resulted in a gradual buildup in cold storage stocks since March. On September 1, stocks of shell eggs and egg products totaled about 1.7 million cases (shell equivalent). This was 85,500 cases from a month earlier and 392,200 cases above a year prior. Shell egg stocks at 72,000 cases were up 16 percent from September 1, 1973. Stocks of frozen eggs were up 31 percent to 63.6 million pounds (table 6). Breaking activity and cold storage stocks will likely decline in coming months as we enter a period of seasonally high shell egg prices.

Table 6.—Cold storage holdings of high protein foods, September 1, 1974 with comparisons

Item	Unit	September 1, 1972	September 1, 1973	August 1, 1974	September 1, 1974
		Thousands	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Thousands*
Total eggs[1]	case	2,439	1,295	1,602	1,682
Shell	do.	200	62	95	72
Frozen	Pound	88,431	48,698	59,509	63,596
Total poultry[2]	do.	422,053	354,741	522,615	627,059
Broilers, fryers and roasters	do.	22,823	22,177	34,868	33,390
Hens	do.	26,878	24,921	64,268	66,031
Other frozen chicken	do.	51,824	42,592	83,141	85,021
Turkeys	do.	314,001	261,235	333,702	434,663
Whole	do.	278,333	230,449	270,209	364,061
Other	do.	35,668	30,786	63,493	70,602
Ducks	do.	6,527	3,816	6,636	7,954
All red meats[3]	do.	598,765	505,436	801,933	830,100
Beef	do.	283,637	253,579	402,526	382,554
Frozen pork	do.	186,535	165,407	277,914	243,119
Pork in cooler	do.	16,971	13,754	14,033	14,059
Total cheese	do.	409,704	395,536	568,954	556,779

[1] Frozen eggs converted on basis of 39.5 pounds to the case. [2] Includes other frozen chicken. [3] Includes other meat and meat products.

Imports Down, Exports and Shipments Up

Declining domestic egg prices have resulted in reduced imports this year. Imports of shell eggs and egg products during the first 7 months of 1974 totaled 246,800 cases (shell equivalent), down 22 percent from 1973 levels. Almost all the imports were shell eggs. Imports normally account for less than a half of 1 percent of total supplies.

Shell egg and egg product exports to foreign countries and shipments to American territories are up substantially this year. Exports and shipments during January-July totaled 1.3 million cases (shell equivalent), up 46 percent from a year prior. Exports, at 656,800 cases, were up 55 percent, while shipments increased 37 percent to 654,300 cases. Most of the increase in exports was in the form of dried eggs. Although shell egg exports were up 19 percent to 364,600 cases, hatching eggs declined 6 percent to 238,600 cases. Hatchings eggs accounted for 65 percent of the shell egg exports, compared to 83 percent last year. Egg product exports totaled 292,200 cases more than 1½ times the year-earlier volume. Dried eggs accounted for all the increase.

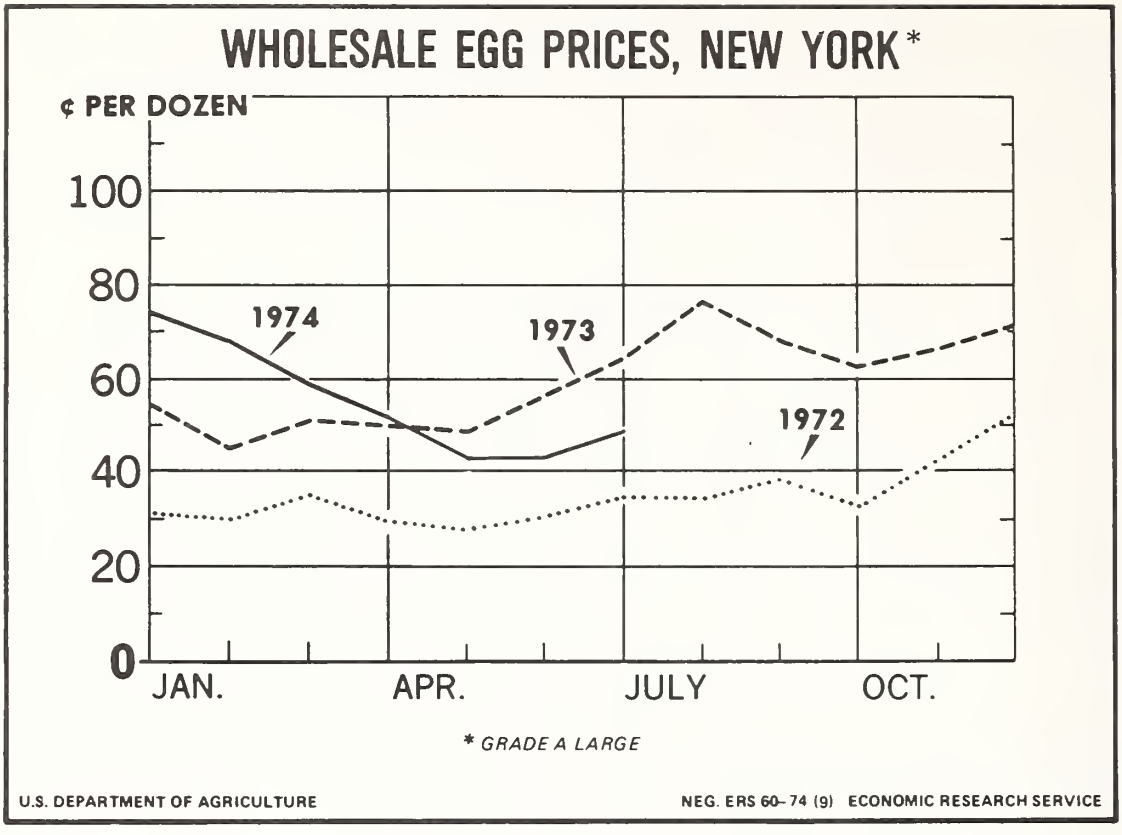
Prices Recovering

Wholesale egg prices New York Grade A large) have been below year-earlier levels since mid-April. They have gained in recent months but are expected to average below year-earlier levels during the remainder of 1974. Wholesale prices of large eggs in New York averaged about 56 cents a dozen in August, 7 cents above a

Shell egg prices

Calendar quarters	Received by producers		New York wholesale[1]			
			Large		Medium	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
	Cents per doz.	*Cents per doz.*	*Cents per doz.*	*Cents per doz.*	*Cents per doz.*	*Cents per doz.*
I	46.6	62.4	50.1	67.5	47.1	63.4
II	47.6	43.9	51.9	45.9	47.7	35.9
III	61.5		69.7		63.3	
IV	60.8		67.3		64.4	
Annual	54.1		59.8		55.6	

[1] New York, Grade A large white.



months earlier but still around 10 cents below August 1973. Prices have continued to strengthen and on September 19 averaged about 65 cents a dozen.

Georgia and Iowa producers received 47 and 42.5 cents a dozen for their Grade A large eggs in August, 7 and 6 cents above the previous month but down 21 and 25 cents from a year prior. Prices received by U.S. producers for all eggs (including eggs sold directly at retail and hatching eggs) averaged 47.2 cents a dozen in August. This was down 21.5 cents from August 1973.

Eggs: Average prices paid per dozen at farm in Georgia and Iowa[1]

Calendar quarters	To Georgia producers		To Iowa at farm[2]	
	1973	1974	1973	1974
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
I	42.21	59.80	39.68	57.46
II	43.72	38.53	41.97	35.06
III	61.35		59.92	
IV	58.59		56.98	
Annual	51.46		49.64	

[1] Grade A, white. [2] Under quality and volume incentive program.

Egg prices likely will continue strong this fall as supplies will be down moderately from a year earlier and demand will be increasing seasonally. Prices are expected to stay strong during the first quarter of 1975 before declining seasonally in the spring. Since Easter is in late March next year, egg prices probably will start their seasonal decline earlier than they did in 1974 but not show as much decline from the first quarter to the second as occurred in 1974.

BROILERS

Broiler production so far this year has been well above 1973 levels but has been declining and will fall substantially below year ago levels this fall and winter. Broiler meat output through August in Federally

Broilers slaughtered in Federally inspected plants

Calendar quarters	Number inspected		Average live weight		Certified as wholesome (ready-to-cook weight)	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
	Mil.	*Mil.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*
I	699.8	723.9	3.70	3.77	1,849.7	1,956.9
II	746.8	770.0	3.71	3.80	1,986.5	2,104.7
III	745.7		3.71		1,986.6	
IV	715.2		3.83		1,963.3	
Annual	2,907.6		3.73		7,786.1	

inspected slaughter plants totaled 4,781 million pounds (certified, ready-to-cook), 6 percent above the like period of 1973. There were 3.5 percent more birds inspected and the average liveweight of broiler increased 2.5 percent to 3.78 pounds. Condemnations continued to decline with post-mortem condemnations being 2.37 percent of the equivalent (New York dressed weight) quantity inspected. This compared with 2.73 percent for the same months of 1973 and 4.1 percent for 1970, the year prior to the introduction of Marek's disease vaccine.

Broiler producers have sharply reduced egg sets and placements in recent months as production and marketing costs for most producers have exceeded market prices. Chick placements for September-October marketings were down around 8 percent. Egg sets for November marketings are down around 12 percent and may remain about this level during the balance of 1974 (tables 7 and 8).

There will likely be little incentive in coming months for producers to expand output for 1975 as production and marketing costs continue to exceed market prices for most producers. Thus, output for the first half of 1975 likely will continue substantially below a year earlier.

Broiler meat supplies for October-December likely will be around a tenth less than a year ago. Although cold storage stocks were up substantially on September 1 and likely will remain above a year ago on October 1, they make up a very small share of total supplies. For example, cold storage stocks of broilers, fryers, and roasters on September 1 totaled 33.4 million pounds while broiler meat output during October-December will likely total 1.7-1.8 billion pounds.

Exports Gain in 1974

Exports of whole young chickens and chicken parts during January-July gained 45 percent from 1973 and totaled 73.3 million pounds. Of this total, chicken parts (excluding livers) accounted for 81 percent with whole young chicken accounting for the balance. This was the largest broiler exports since 1962 and the formation of the European Economic Community. Most of the exports this year went to non-European countries; in 1962 three-fourths went to Europe.

In addition to the young chickens and chicken parts exports included 2.1 million pounds of poultry specialties, 1.2 million pounds of whole fowl, 1.4 million pounds of poultry livers, 2.1 million pounds of canned poultry and 3.4 million pounds of nonclassified poultry. In total these were down about a fourth from a year earlier. These categories include substantial quantities of poultry other than chicken.

Consumption About Equal to 1973

Consumption of chicken meat in 1973 was down 1.4 pounds to 41.4 pounds per person. Broiler use declined

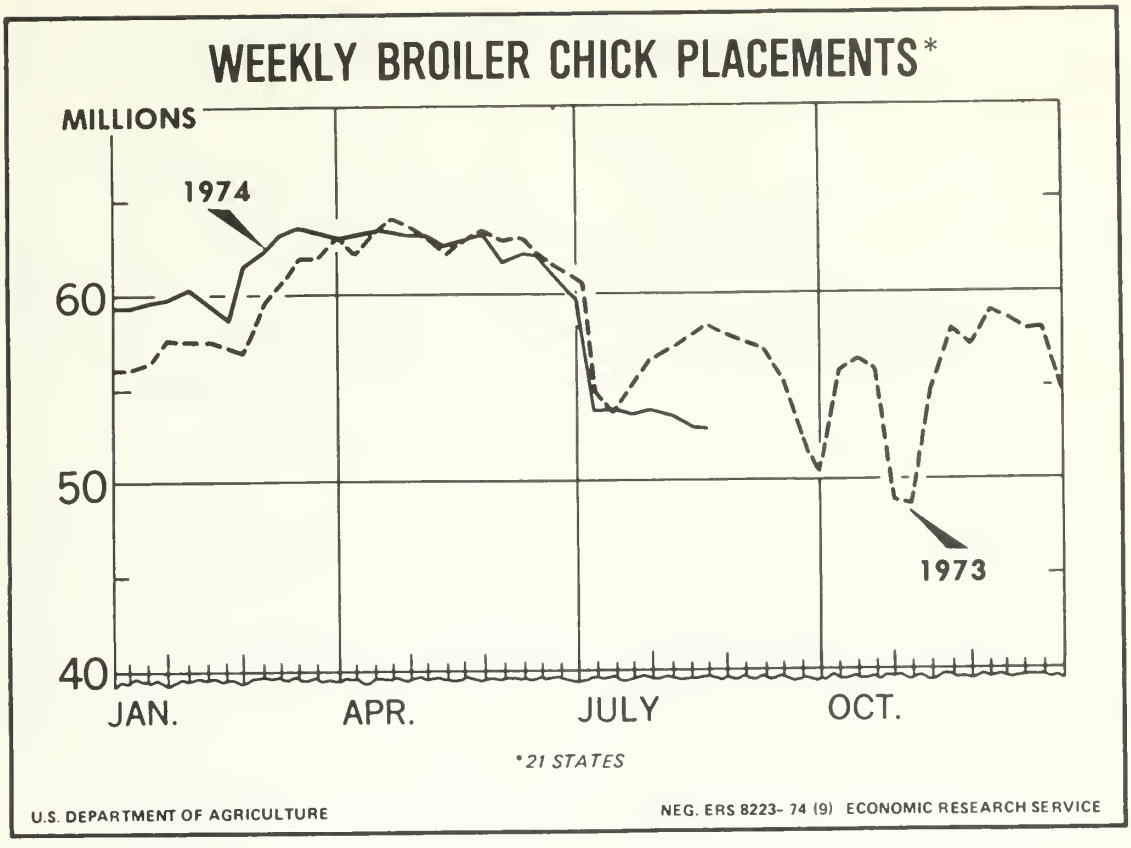
Table 7.—Changes from the preceding year in selected broiler industry statistics, 1965-74*

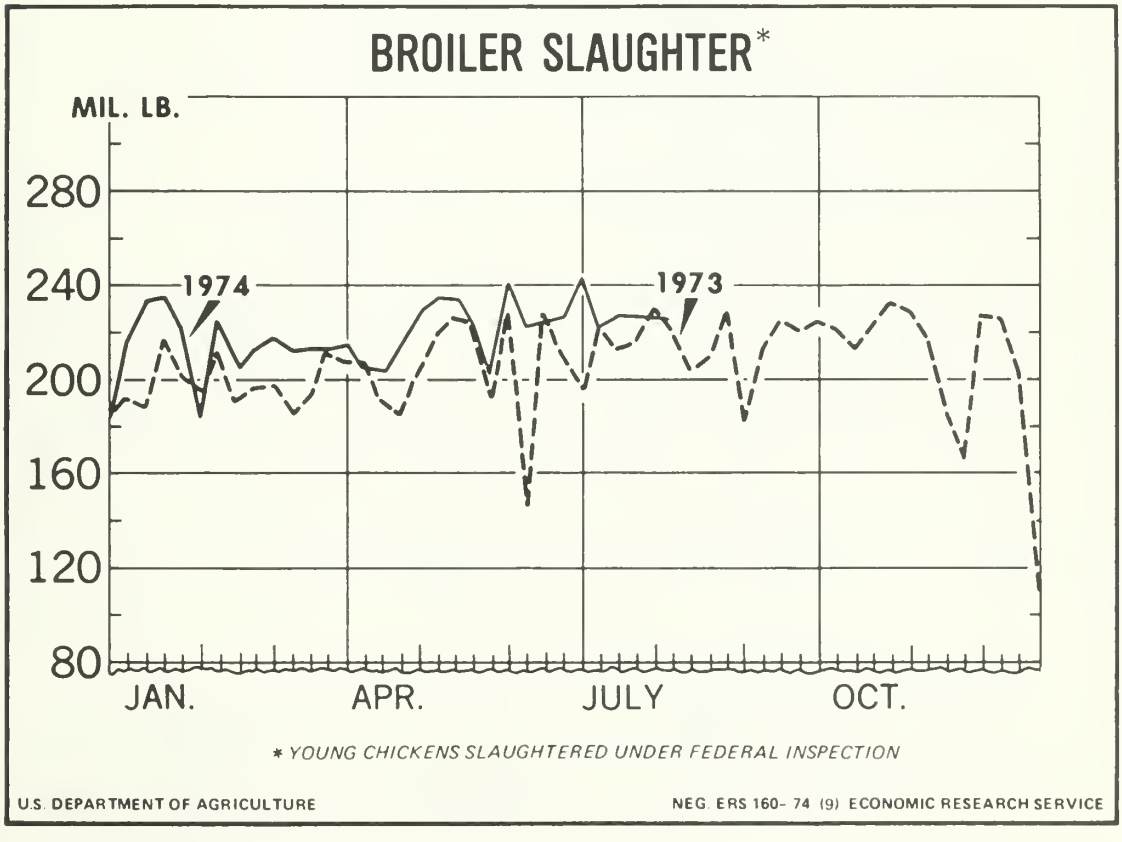
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Percent											
	Pullet chicks placed for broiler hatchery supply flocks 7-14 months earlier											
1965	-6	-5	-5	-6	-7	-6	-3	2	4	5	7	10
1966	12	11	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	12	14
1967	16	17	18	18	20	20	20	20	17	10	6	0
1968	-4	-7	-8	-10	-12	-11	-10	-13	-19	-8	-6	-5
1969	-4	-3	-2	-1	-1	5	6	8	7	8	8	8
1970	9	8	7	6	6	6	4	4	4	5	4	4
1971	3	2	2	0	-1	-3	-4	-5	-7	-10	-11	-12
1972	-12	-13	-13	-12	-12	-11	-10	-9	-9	-9	-10	-10
1973	-9	-9	-8	-8	-7	-7	-8	-8	-7	-5	-4	-4
1974	-4	-3	-2	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	-1
1975	-3											
	Broiler chick placements in 21-23 States advanced 2 months to expected marketing months											
1965	2	3	5	6	7	7	9	11	11	13	13	14
1966	13	14	14	12	10	9	9	8	8	10	11	11
1967	8	3	2	3	4	2	0	-1	1	-1	-3	-4
1968	-3	0	1	-2	-3	-1	1	1	1	0	2	4
1969	6	4	5	6	8	8	8	7	7	9	11	9
1970	11	9	13	12	10	9	7	6	5	2	-1	-3
1971	-2	-2	-3	-5	-6	-5	-4	-2	-2	1	3	4
1972	3	3	6	8	8	6	4	3	2	2	2	2
1973	2	2	-5	-5	-4	-2	-2	-3	-3	-1	1	2
1974	1	3	4	4	2	2	0	0				
1975												

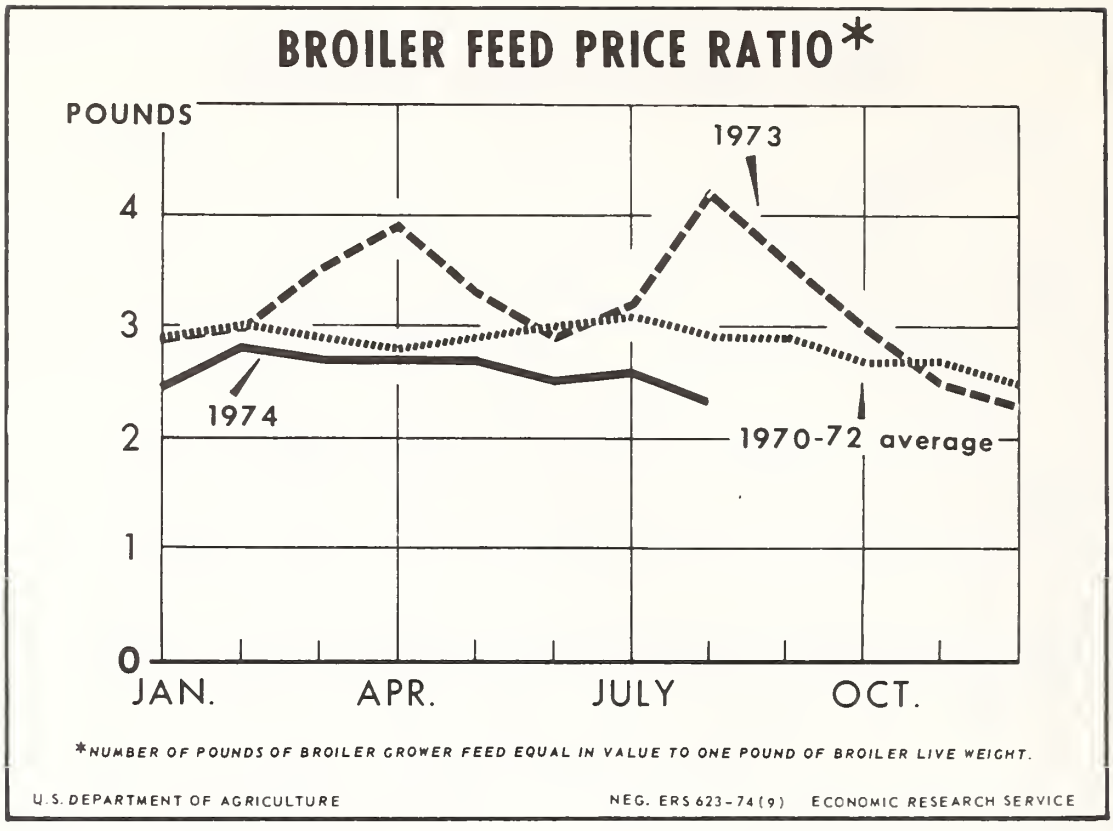
*Fluctuations in monthly data reduced by the use of 3-month moving averages.

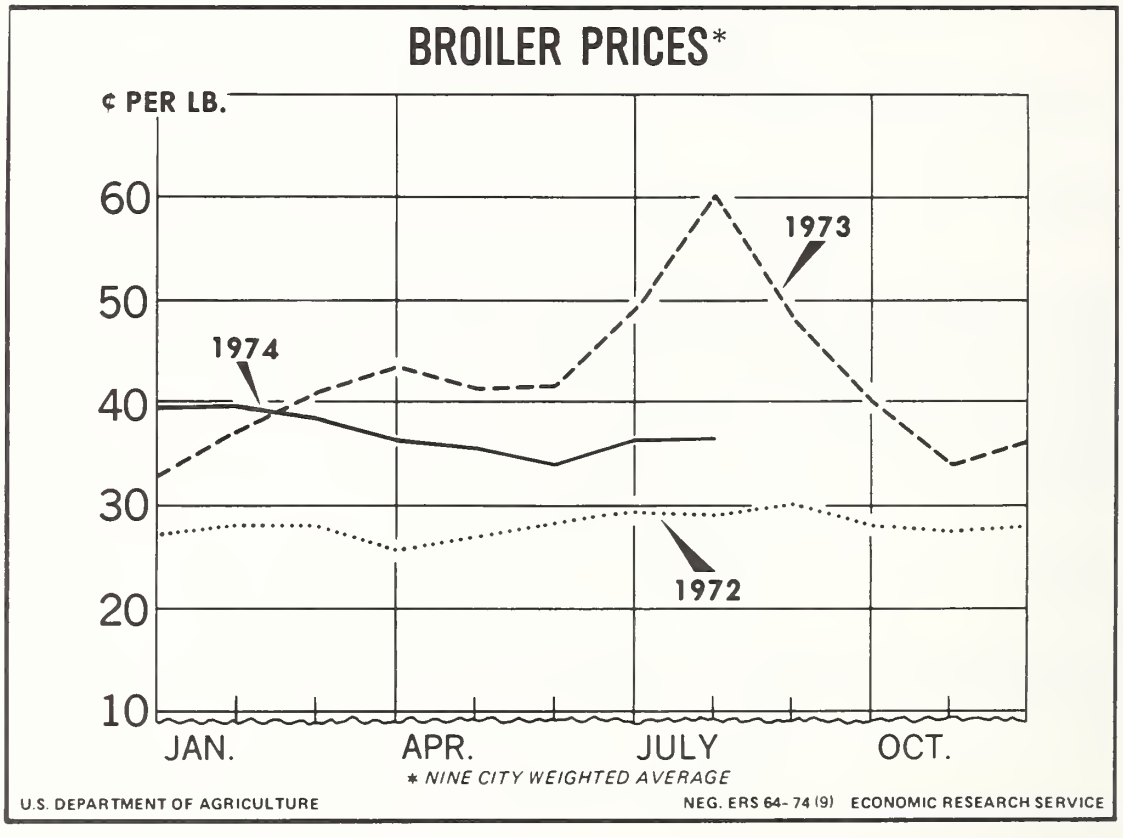
Table 8.—Broilers: Eggs set and broiler chicks placed weekly in 21 commercial broiler producing States, 1972-74

Weekly ending	Eggs set			Percent of previous year			Chicks placed			Percent of previous year		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
	Thou.	*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
January 6	73,842	71,220	73,121	104	96	103	57,828	56,198	59,419	102	97	106
13	74,780	70,560	74,086	104	94	105	58,962	56,059	59,360	106	95	106
20	76,611	71,404	72,703	110	93	102	58,817	56,375	59,690	106	96	106
27	77,561	71,326	71,030	110	92	100	59,412	57,586	59,832	103	97	104
February 3	77,861	70,863	74,790	109	91	106	60,110	57,579	60,277	110	96	105
10	78,602	73,362	75,766	109	93	103	61,447	57,599	59,578	110	94	104
17	78,457	74,865	77,101	108	95	103	62,309	57,266	58,663	109	92	102
24	78,963	76,291	77,401	108	96	101	63,027	56,822	61,695	109	90	109
March 3	79,430	76,503	77,700	106	96	102	63,359	59,669	62,279	108	94	104
10	79,494	76,581	76,552	106	96	100	63,439	60,731	63,465	108	96	104
17	79,483	76,579	76,435	105	96	100	63,136	61,874	63,748	106	98	103
24	80,223	78,320	77,332	105	98	99	64,212	61,883	63,768	106	96	103
31	80,664	78,923	78,102	104	98	99	64,288	62,570	63,069	106	97	101
April 7	81,008	78,611	76,937	105	97	98	64,084	62,161	62,300	104	97	100
14	80,053	78,012	77,512	104	97	99	64,635	63,482	62,831	104	98	99
21	79,743	77,028	76,908	105	97	100	64,921	64,167	63,454	106	99	99
28	80,312	78,168	76,834	105	97	98	65,814	63,785	63,197	107	9;	99
May 5	79,762	78,340	77,382	104	98	99	64,862	63,145	63,228	107	97	100
12	79,149	77,924	75,492	103	98	97	64,101	62,164	62,459	105	97	100
19	79,730	78,301	75,721	104	98	97	64,887	62,856	62,796	105	97	100
26	79,048	77,867	76,203	101	99	98	64,619	63,503	63,347	105	98	100
June 2	79,064	77,375	75,463	102	98	98	63,967	62,925	61,773	104	98	98
9	79,324	76,023	74,384	103	96	98	63,566	63,162	62,097	103	99	98
16	70,646	69,533	67,026	92	98	96	63,444	62,230	62,002	103	98	100
23	73,542	67,472	67,446	103	92	100	62,740	61,479	60,391	103	98	98
30	75,826	69,606	68,067	104	92	98	63,231	60,698	59,635	105	96	98
July 7	75,630	70,569	66,916	101	93	95	55,803	54,683	53,809	101	98	98
14	75,382	71,568	66,352	102	95	93	57,637	53,697	53,705	102	93	100
21	74,755	72,713	65,598	101	97	90	59,603	55,119	53,667	102	92	97
28	73,930	72,546	65,168	100	98	90	59,707	56,553	53,734	103	95	95
August 4	72,328	72,048	64,273	99	100	89	60,512	57,192	53,511	104	95	94
11	72,534	71,712	63,001	99	99	88	59,730	58,183	52,889	104	97	91
18	71,821	71,121	62,628	99	99	88	58,178	58,387	52,661	102	100	90
25	70,353	71,237	62,983	99	101	88	57,226	57,726	51,649	99	101	89
September 1	62,093	66,525	60,838	89	107	91	57,543	57,381	51,356	101	100	90
8	64,045	64,284	56,282	103	100	88	57,218	56,897	51,395	102	99	90
15	71,612	70,213		113	98		55,281	56,523		102	102	
22	70,696	70,966		101	100		48,743	53,016		101	109	
29	67,426	69,552		100	103		50,230	50,531		101	101	
October 6	69,684	61,920		96	89		57,055	56,041		105	98	
13	64,473	60,624		107	94		56,335	56,547		105	100	
20	68,965	68,326		105	99		53,577	55,795		109	104	
27	71,386	72,325		102	101		47,039	48,973		100	104	
November 3	70,294	71,132		99	101		50,818	48,744		92	96	
10	72,250	72,778		103	101		55,000	55,006		96	100	
17	71,911	72,620		100	101		57,300	58,156		101	101	
24	71,209	72,020		98	101		56,564	57,102		99	101	
December 1	71,022	72,726		98	102		57,885	59,068		101	102	
8	66,722	67,593		93	101		57,668	58,749		101	102	
15	69,778	73,124		97	105		57,090	57,995		99	101	
22	69,711	73,285		96	105		57,142	58,323		102	102	
29	69,617	72,722		94	104		52,732	54,635		91	103	
52 weeks total	3,862,805	3,777,306		102	98		3,089,133	3,028,856		104	98	


WEEKLY BROILER CHICK PLACEMENTS*
MILLIONS
1974
1973
60
50
40
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*21 STATES
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 8223- 74 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


BROILER SLAUGHTER*
MIL. LB.
280
240
200
160
120
80
1974
1973
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
* YOUNG CHICKENS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 160- 74 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


BROILER FEED PRICE RATIO*
POUNDS
4
3
2
1
0
1973
1974
1970-72 average
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*NUMBER OF POUNDS OF BROILER GROWER FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO ONE POUND OF BROILER LIVE WEIGHT.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 623-74 (9)
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


BROILER PRICES*
¢ PER LB.
60
50
40
30
20
10
1973
1974
1972
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
* NINE CITY WEIGHTED AVERAGE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 64-74 (9)
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

1.1 pounds to 37.7 pounds and chicken meat, other than broilers, fell a half pound to 3.7 pounds. The decline reflected both reduced broiler output and population growth.

The consumption of broiler meat in 1974 likely will about match last year's use. Although broiler meat use was up about a pound per person in the first half of this year, reduced output during the second half of 1974 is expected to about offset the gains of the first half. Consumption will still be as large or larger than any other year except 1972, when it averaged 38.8 pounds per person. Use will lag in 1975 because of the expected sharp reduction in output during the first half of the year.

Broiler Prices Strong

Broiler prices since February have been below 1973 levels but well above other previous years. However, high production and marketing costs have caused profit margins generally to be negative in recent months. Larger meat supplies limited the usual seasonal price gain this summer. Beef, pork, and turkey supplies are all moderately above a year earlier.

Broiler prices

Calendar quarters	Received by producers		9-city weighted average (ready-to-cook weight)	
	1973	1974	1973	1974
	Cents per pound			
I	20.1	22.4	37.1	39.3
II	24.4	20.1	42.3	35.3
III	31.3		52.6	
IV	20.8		36.9	
Annual . . .	24.1		42.2	

Wholesale broilers in 9 cities during August averaged 36.8 cents a pound, slightly above July but 23.5 cents below August 1973. Prices strengthened during the first 2 weeks in September before weakening again. Wholesale broiler prices in 9 cities averaged 39 cents a pound for the week of September 16, down 3 cents from a week earlier. Broiler prices will be bolstered as output continues well above year-earlier levels. However, broiler price increases will be dampened by larger red meat supplies and eroding consumer purchasing power. Fall prices may average near the estimated 38 cents a pound, 9-city average wholesale, of July-September 1974. This would be about a cent a pound above October-December 1973.

USDA Chicken Purchases Resumed

Purchases of chicken for the 1974/75 National School Lunch Program were resumed in July. From July 16 through September 10 USDA contracted to purchase about 8.5 million pounds of frozen cut-up chicken, and 144,000 pounds of cut-up bulk packed chicken at a total cost of $3.8 million. Last year, USDA's first purchases for the 1973/74 school lunch program came in September.

In addition, USDA during this period purchased 10.4 million pounds of canned boned chicken for the school lunch program. This is the equivalent of about 23 million pounds of whole-carcass fowl. Costs of the canned boned chicken totaled $6.8 million. No canned boned chicken was purchased during the same period in 1973.

TURKEYS

1974 Turkey Crop Only Slightly Larger

The 1974 turkey crop is expected to total a record 132.7 million birds, about 500,000 more than the previous record in 1973 (table 9). This increase is in line with turkey poults hatched from September 1973 through August 1974. All of the gain was in heavy breeds. Heavy breed birds raised will total about 117.4 million, compared with 115.8 million last year and account for about 88 percent of the 1974 crop, about the same as in 1973. Light breed birds raised are expected to total 15.3 million, about a million fewer than in 1973.

There are 20 States (22 in 1973) that are expected to produce more than a million birds each. The 10 largest producing States accounted for about 75 percent of the turkeys raised this year. Production in Minnesota, the largest producer, likely will be down about 5 percent to 22.1 million turkeys. California, the second largest producer, will up production by 1 percent to 17.8 million. Turkeys raised in other large producing States were up 14 percent in North Carolina, 32 percent in Virginia, 17 percent in Indiana, and 9 percent in Wisconsin. The number raised in Missouri and Iowa was down 10 and 7 percent respectively, while Texas and Arkansas production will be about the same as a year ago. North and South Dakota raised in excess of 1 million turkeys each in 1973 but are down sharply this year.

The number of turkeys will be up 10-12 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic areas. Most of this increase will be offset by 9 percent fewer turkeys in the West North Central region. In the North Atlantic and South Central regions the numbers will be about the same as in 1973 while the West will be down 1-2 percent.

Turkeys moving through Federally inspected plants through September 4 this year totaled 75.7 million turkeys, 17 percent more than in the same period of 1973. The number of fryer roasters was up 22 percent, young turkeys up 16 percent, and old turkeys up 7 percent.

Table 9.—Turkeys: Number raised and prices received by farmers, by State, by region and for the U.S., 1972-74

State and region	Heavy breeds			Light breeds			All breeds			Prices received	
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973
	1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Maine	3	5	2	1	2	2	4	7	4	34.0	64.0
New Hampshire	20	20	27	1	5	17	21	25	44	35.0	64.0
Vermont	7	14	8	---	---	---	7	14	8	35.0	59.0
Massachusetts	141	144	149	29	29	23	170	173	172	36.0	62.0
Rhode Island	12	10	12	1	0	0	13	10	12	35.5	62.0
Connecticut	75	67	48	5	2	3	80	69	51	34.0	62.0
New York	(1)	164	---	(1)	20	---	195	184	174	30.0	43.0
New Jersey	82	70	67	9	5	10	91	75	77	43.0	54.0
Pennsylvania	2,524	2,336	2,344	402	496	529	2,926	2,832	2,873	25.2	36.0
North Atlantic	2,864	2,830	2,657	448	559	584	3,507	3,389	3,415	26.1	56.2
Ohio	3,150	2,646	2,990	614	540	783	3,764	3,186	3,773	23.0	44.0
Indiana	5,600	4,796	5,415	460	644	930	6,060	5,440	6,345	24.4	36.0
Illinois	667	591	520	7	2	0	674	593	520	27.4	43.0
Michigan	1,049	1,088	1,035	40	0	0	1,089	1,088	1,035	22.4	39.0
Wisconsin	3,953	4,209	4,595	56	20	33	4,009	4,229	4,628	22.2	36.0
East North Central	14,419	13,330	14,555	1,177	1,206	1,746	15,596	14,536	16,301	23.5	39.6
Minnesota	14,620	15,936	16,320	6,260	7,387	5,780	20,880	23,323	22,100	21.0	41.0
Iowa	7,076	7,430	6,916	80	76	57	7,156	7,506	6,973	22.2	41.0
Missouri	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	10,000	10,295	9,297	21.3	31.0
North Dakota	1,000	1,040	735	150	178	15	1,150	1,218	750	21.8	40.0
South Dakota	589	586	541	553	570	367	1,142	1,156	908	21.0	42.0
Nebraska	933	841	551	0	17	0	933	858	551	19.6	42.0
Kansas	285	200	139	0	1	22	285	201	161	23.1	43.0
West North Central	24,503	26,033	25,202	7,043	8,229	6,241	41,546	44,557	40,740	21.3	40.0
Delaware	138	210	111	12	8	6	150	218	117	22.0	35.4
Maryland	53	44	31	4	1	0	57	45	31	22.0	35.6
Virginia	3,888	4,199	5,585	1,631	1,011	1,269	5,519	5,210	6,854	22.5	37.0
West Virginia	299	415	655	1,111	965	660	1,410	1,380	1,315	21.3	29.8
North Carolina	10,435	11,478	---	1,600	1,600	---	12,035	13,078	14,944	22.4	38.1
South Carolina	2,104	2,200	2,400	113	100	---	2,217	2,300	2,400	21.7	29.5
Georgia	1,796	1,900	1,668	10	36	0	1,806	1,936	1,668	23.5	32.0
Florida	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Atlantic	18,713	20,446	10,450	4,481	3,721	1,935	23,194	24,682	27,329	22.2	33.9
Kentucky	15	5	5	7	1	9	22	6	14	22.0	38.0
Tennessee	10	12	5	---	5	5	10	17	10	21.5	34.0
Alabama	14	5	10	14	24	8	28	29	18	22.0	31.2
Mississippi	34	0	---	1	0	---	35	0	---	23.0	
Arkansas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8,165	7,707	7,673	22.5	33.5
Louisiana	2	2	2	---	0	0	2	2	2	26.0	35.0
Oklahoma	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,795	1,975	1,800	21.0	35.0
Texas	7,780	8,791	8,600	71	90	265	7,851	8,881	8,865	21.1	39.7
South Central	7,855	8,815	8,622	93	120	287	17,908	18,325	18,382	21.7	35.2
Montana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado	3,461	3,547	3,530	16	6	0	3,477	3,553	3,530	25.0	43.0
New Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arizona	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	3,905	4,061	3,495	---	0	36	3,905	4,061	3,531	21.5	43.0
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Washington	457	450	472	---	1	0	457	451	472	21.0	50.0
Oregon	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,850	1,255	1,155	22.0	44.5
California	17,095	15,898	15,665	541	1,650	2,103	17,636	17,548	17,768	21.8	38.4
West	24,918	23,956	23,162	557	1,777	2,139	27,325	26,867	26,456	22.3	43.8
Other States[2]	44	29	59	13	14	3	57	43	62	26.2	44.6
United States	114,149	115,809	117,392	14,984	16,368	15,293	129,133	132,177	132,685	22.2	38.2

[1] Breakdown by breeds not published to avoid disclosing individual operations. [2] Arizona, Florida, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming, combined to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Turkey slaughtered in Federally inspected plants

Calendar quarters	Number inspected		Average live weight		Certified as wholesome (ready-to-cook weight)	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
	Mil.	*Mil.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*
I	11.7	15.1	17.2	18.3	156.6	216.1
II	21.6	26.6	16.6	16.8	282.9	353.1
III	44.6		17.9		631.5	
IV	45.1		20.1		717.0	
Annual	123.0		18.4		1,787.9	

Output of turkey meat in 1974 has been well above a year ago but will decline sharply this fall. Output of certified ready-to-cook turkey meat in Federally inspected plants through July this year totaled 782 million pounds, up a fourth from the same months of 1973. In addition to 22 percent more birds, the average liveweight was up a little more than 2 percent to 17.4 pounds. Last year output during January-July accounted for only about one-third of the year's output.

Although increasing seasonally, production has been declining relative to a year earlier and September's output may only about match a year earlier. It will continue to decline for the balance of 1974 with fall output down a tenth. Turkey poult placements for marketing during October-December were down around 10 percent from 1973 (tables 10 and 11).

Although output will be substantially lower during the main marketing season, supplies will be moderately higher than in 1973 because of sharply higher cold storage stocks. Cold storage holdings on September 1 totaled 435 million pounds, 173 million more than on September 1, 1973. This will more than offset the expected decline in output during October-December. During October-December 1973, turkey meat output in Federally inspected plants totaled 697 million pounds.

Prices Up Sharply

Turkey prices this summer have gained much more than was expected earlier in the year. After reaching a low in late June, pirces trended steadily upward through mid-August despite larger supplies of turkeys, broilers, and red meats. Apparently, with production costs generally in excess of market prices and expected lower output in coming months, turkey marketings were slowed. In addition, USDA purchases for school lunch programs likely bolstered prices. However, prices eased in late August and early September as turkey supplies remained large and movement into consumption channels lagged.

New York wholesale prices for 8-16 pound young hen turkeys averaged 46.8 cents a pound for the week ending September 13, down about 3 cents from a month earlier, but almost 10 cents above the week ending June 29. Young tom turkeys, 14-20 pounds, during this same period increased from 32 cents a pound in late June to 44 cents for the week ending September 6 but fell to 42 cents for September 13.

Turkey prices

Calendar quarters	Received by producers		New York wholesale[1]			
			Young hens 8-16 pounds		Young toms 14-20 pounds	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
	Cents per pound					
I	25.7	33.2	45.7	50.2	44.7	47.6
II	32.4	25.1	55.8	39.8	53.3	37.4
III	39.3		68.5		66.4	
IV	41.6		65.2		61.6	
Annual	34.8		58.8		56.5	

[1] U.S. Grade A ready-to-cook, carlot and trucklot frozen F.O.B. or equivalent.

Turkey prices likely will continue strong during the balance of 1974 and into 1975. But large turkey supplies, combined also with large supplies of red meats, likely will prevent significant price increases for turkeys.

Larger First Half Use

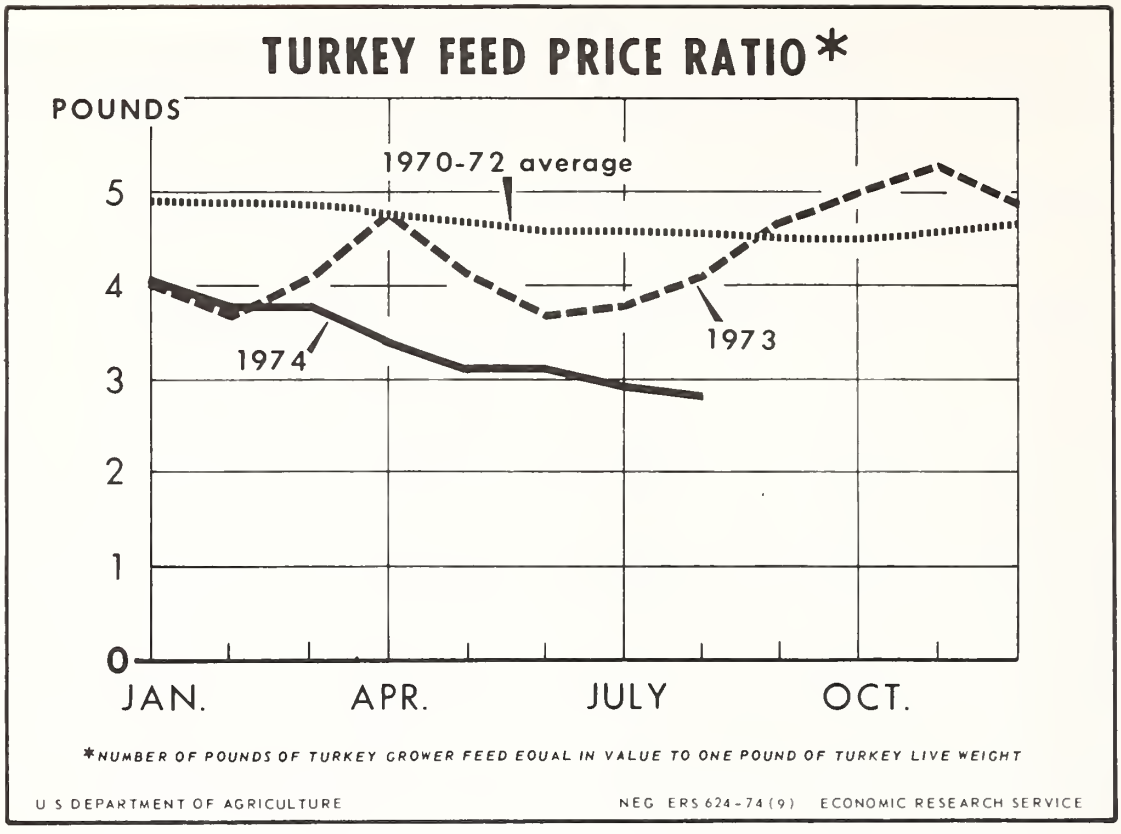
With lower prices and large supplies, the use of turkey meat reached record levels for the seasonally light first half of 1974. But the gain in production was larger and stocks gained over a year earlier. Consumption in January-June increased around 16 percent over the first half of 1973. Per capita use gained about a half pound to nearly 3 pounds. In recents years, January-June consumption has accounted for only 25-30 percent of the years's total consumption.

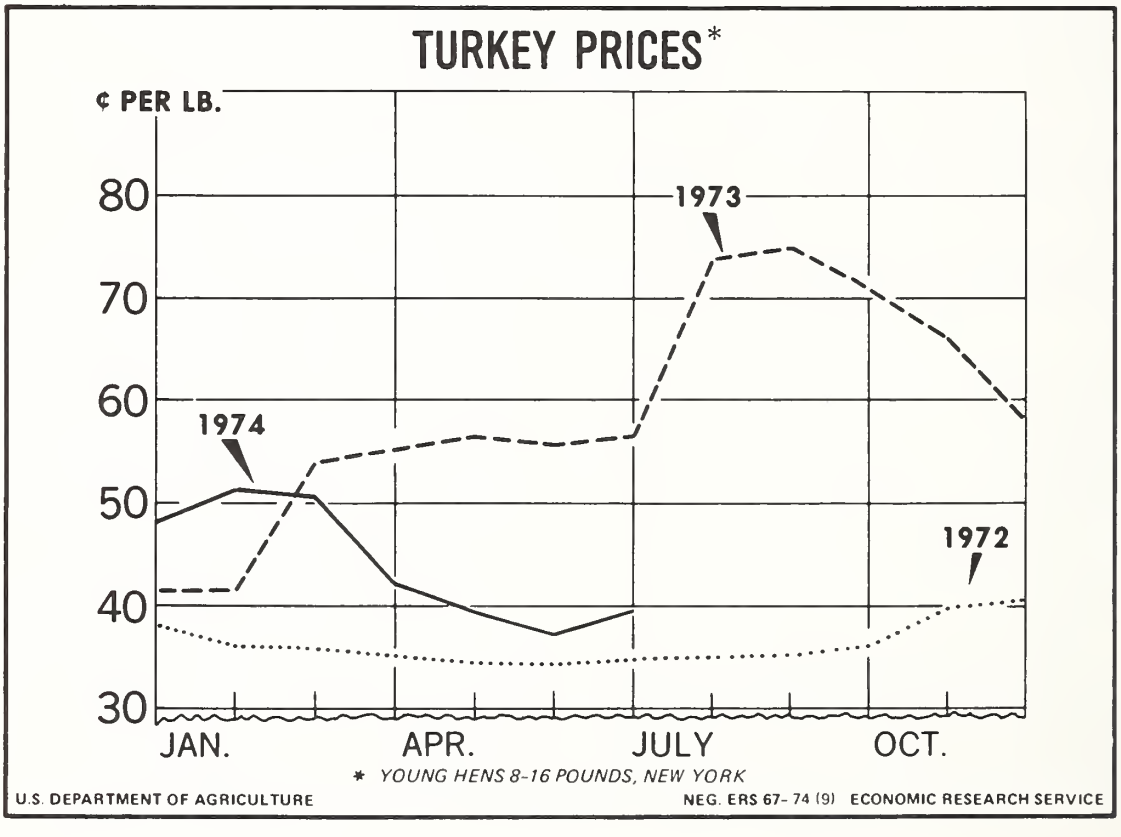
Exports

Exports of whole turkey parts, excluding livers, for January-July totaled 24 million pounds, ready-to-cook weight. This compares with 21 million pounds for the same period of 1973. Turkey exports for all of 1973 totaled a record 49.7 million pounds. The previous record was in 1967 when 48.9 million pounds were exported. After reaching this high, exports trended downward through 1971 before again rising.

Exports of turkey parts through July this year were up about 10 percent from a year earlier and accounted for 80 percent of the total turkey exports compared to 82 percent in 1973. Whole turkey exports were up 17 percent to 4.8 million pounds. In recent years about one-third of the year's exports occurred in the first half.

Despite sharply lower domestic turkey prices since February, the average price for exports was up 15 percent from a year earlier to 56 cents a pound. Thus,


TURKEY FEED PRICE RATIO*
POUNDS
5
4
3
2
1
0
1970-72 average
1973
1974
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*NUMBER OF POUNDS OF TURKEY GROWER FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO ONE POUND OF TURKEY LIVE WEIGHT
U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG ERS 624-74 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


TURKEY PRICES*
¢ PER LB.
80
70
60
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1973
1974
1972
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
* YOUNG HENS 8-16 POUNDS, NEW YORK
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 67-74 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Table 10.—Turkeys: Monthly hatchings by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 48 States, 1972-75

Month of marketing	Light breed advanced 4 months			Heavy breeds						All turkey: Sum of preceding columns*		
				Hens advanced 5 months			Toms advanced 6 months					
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
	Million	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*
January	1.2	1.2		2.5	2.9	2.6	5.5	6.1	5.8	9.2	10.2	
February	1.2	1.2		1.1	1.4		2.5	2.9	2.6	4.8	5.6	
March	1.6	1.6		1.2	1.4		1.1	1.4		3.9	4.3	
April	1.6	1.6		1.5	1.9		1.2	1.4		4.3	4.9	
May	1.4	1.3		2.5	3.3		1.5	1.9		5.5	6.5	
June	1.1	1.2		4.1	4.8		2.5	3.3		7.8	9.2	
July	1.5	1.6		6.0	6.4		4.1	4.8		11.6	12.7	
August	1.3	1.5		8.4	9.0		6.0	6.4		15.7	16.8	
September	1.1	1.4		9.7	9.6		8.4	9.0		19.2	20.0	
October	1.5	1.4		10.3	9.4		9.7	9.6		21.5	20.4	
November	1.7	1.0		9.0	7.8		10.3	9.4		20.9	18.3	
December	1.5	.7		6.1	5.8		9.0	7.9		16.5	14.4	

*Detail may not add exactly to totals due to rounding.

Table 11.—Turkey hatchery operations, United States and 6-9 States reporting weekly, 1973-74

Month	United States				Period[4]	6-9 States[1 2 3]					
	Hatch		Change from year earlier			Hatch			Egg settings advanced 4 weeks		
	1973	1974	Hatch	Eggs in incubators first of month		1973	1974	Change from year earlier	1973	1974	Change from year earlier
	Thou.	*Thou.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*		*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Pct.*	*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Pct.*
January	9,714	10,867	12	14	Dec. 30-Feb. 2	7,623	8,224	8	9,599	10,115	5
February	13,157	13,937	6	4	Feb. 3-Mar. 2	9,336	9,607	3	14,062	13,751	-2
March	18,238	19,490	7	7	Mar. 3-Mar. 30	11,980	12,042	1	17,554	17,407	-1
April	20,633	20,767	1	0	Mar. 31-Apr. 27	13,494	13,044	-3	20,194	19,861	-2
May	21,715	20,112	-7	-4	Apr. 28-June 1	17,304	15,662	-9	27,004	25,340	-6
June	19,483	17,058	-12	-8	June 2-June 29	13,203	12,403	-6	21,680	21,141	-2
July	13,853	12,695	-8	-9	June 30-Aug. 3	12,124	11,275	-7	19,243	19,344	1
August	7,274	6,007	-17	-18	Aug. 4-Aug. 31	5,149	4,346	-16	9,097	7,540	-17
September	4,045			-23	Sept. 1-Sept. 28				5,766	4,149	-28
October	3,943										
November	5,446										
December	8,084										

[1] The six States are: California, Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, Minnesota and Wisconsin. [2] Six States plus Iowa. Texas and North Carolina, from September 2-December 1. [3] Six States plus Iowa and Texas, from December 30-March 2. [4] Weeks of 1974 and corresponding weeks of 1973.

the value of exports during the first 6 months of 1974 gained 69 percent to $11.8 million.

USDA Purchases

USDA resumed purchases of turkey for the National School Lunch Program in July. The purchases include frozen whole turkeys, canned boned poultry (turkey or chicken) turkey rolls, and ground turkey meat. This is the first time USDA has offered to buy substantial quantities of ground turkey meat. Through September 11, USDA purchased 20.7 million pounds (equivalent, ready-to-cook, carcass weight) of frozen turkey and turkey products for use in the school lunch program. No purchases of turkey were made by USDA for the school lunch program during this period of 1973 but about 7 million pounds were bought for the direct food assistance program. No turkeys were purchased by USDA during the first half of 1974 but about 6.5 million pounds were purchased during January-June 1973.

Breeders Plan to Keep Fewer Hens for 1975

Turkey breeder flock owners in 26 major producing States indicated intentions in September to keep 6 percent fewer turkey breeder hens for the 1975 hatching season than in 1974 (table 12). Flock owner plans showed about equal decreases in light and heavy breeds.

Breeders in 6 States indicated intentions to hold more hens. The largest percentage increases were in Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina. The largest percentage decreases in intentions were in North Dakota, New York, and Virginia. The 1975 turkey crop may vary from what these early breeder hen intentions would indicate. Changes would reflect prices of feed, supplies and prices of hatching eggs and poults, prices received for turkeys, and reactions to the reported intentions.

Table 12.—Turkey breeder hens: Number on farms in 26 selected States December 1, 1972-73 and intentions to hold breeder hens on farms, December 1, 1974

State	Heavy breeds			Light breeds			All breeds			1974 as % of 1973
	1972	1973	1974[1]	1972	1973	1974[1]	1972	1973	1974[1]	
Arkansas[3]							43	36	---	---
California	677	817	718	60	78	82	737	895	800	89
Colorado	70	76	67	---	---	---	70	76	67	88
Georgia	30	33	28	---	---	---	30	33	28	85
Illinois	31	35	35	---	---	---	31	35	35	100
Indiana[3]	14	5	---	---	---	---	14	5	---	---
Iowa	136	157	162	4	3	6	140	160	168	105
Kansas	21	26	26	1	---	---	22	26	26	100
Michigan	70	65	61	---	---	---	70	65	61	94
Minnesota	359	366	322	180	154	151	539	520	473	91
Missouri[2]	---	---	---	---	---	---	160	200	200	100
Nebraska	33	22	15	---	---	---	33	22	15	68
New York[3]	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	6	---	---
North Carolina[2]	---	---	---	---	---	---	256	275	285	104
North Dakota	12	7	3	---	---	---	12	7	3	43
Ohio[2]	134	145	---	11	12	---	145	157	134	85
Oklahoma	---	---	---	---	---	---	12	16	22	138
Oregon[2]	---	---	---	---	---	---	130	125	116	93
Pennsylvania	27	23	23	9	6	9	36	29	32	110
South Carolina	65	60	66	4	9	10	69	69	76	110
Texas	490	460	495	1	40	25	491	500	520	104
Utah	39	50	38	---	---	---	39	50	38	76
Virginia[2]	60	77	---	48	48	---	108	125	114	91
Washington[3]	18	17	---	---	---	---	18	17	---	---
West Virginia	7	6	9	7	7	4	14	13	13	100
26 State Total	2,922	3,133	2,947	381	420	396	3,303	3,553	3,343	94

[1] Intentions. [2] Breakdown by breeds combined to avoid disclosing individual operations. [3] Missing state data not published to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table 13.—Prices and price spreads for eggs and frying chickens, for selected cities and averages for 10 cities

Item	Grade A large eggs				U.S. grade A, fryers			
	May 1974	June 1974	July 1974	August 1974	May 1974	June 1974	July 1974	August 1974
	Cents per dozen	*Cents per dozen*	*Cents per dozen*	*Cents per dozen*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
10-city-Average prices								
Farm price	38.6	38.0	38.5	46.0	27.1	26.3	28.0	28.3
Price to retailer	52.4	51.0	52.1	59.7	39.3	38.5	39.1	41.1
Retail price	65.5	62.3	62.3		53.2	53.3	53.5	
Price spreads								
Farm to consumer	26.9	24.2	23.8	---	26.2	27.0	25.6	
Farm to retailer	13.8	12.9	13.5	13.7	12.2	12.2	11.1	12.8
Retailer	13.1	11.3	10.3		14.0	14.8	14.5	
New York prices								
Farm price	35.8	35.7	36.6	44.5	26.9	27.2	28.0	27.2
Price to retailer	49.8	49.8	50.2	58.8	39.0	38.0	39.0	40.5
Retail price	67.2	68.2	67.5		55.8	54.1	55.7	
Price spreads								
Farm to consumer	31.4	32.5	30.9		28.9	26.9	27.7	
Farm to retailer	14.0	14.1	13.6	14.3	12.1	10.8	11.0	13.3
Retail	17.4	18.4	17.3		16.8	16.1	16.7	
Boston prices								
Farm price	38.6	36.8	40.5	47.4	26.8	27.9	28.3	26.9
Price to retailer	51.5	49.5	53.5	60.5	37.2	36.0	39.0	38.2
Retail price	71.6	68.8	70.1		56.7	63.7	56.4	
Price spreads								
Farm to consumer	33.0	32.0	29.6		29.9	35.8	28.1	
Farm to retailer	12.9	12.7	13.0	13.1	10.4	8.1	10.7	11.3
Retail	20.1	19.3	16.6		19.5	27.7	17.4	
Chicago prices								
Farm price	36.6	32.7	33.4	41.8	24.9	24.4	26.6	27.2
Price to retailer	47.5	49.0	49.0	57.5	37.0	36.0	38.0	39.5
Retail price	67.3	65.9	65.1		53.0	47.1	52.2	
Price spreads								
Farm to consumer	30.7	33.2	31.7		28.1	22.7	25.6	
Farm to retailer	10.9	16.3	15.6	15.7	12.1	11.6	11.4	12.3
Retail	19.8	16.9	16.1		16.0	11.1	14.2	
St. Louis prices								
Farm price	37.2	37.2	37.7	46.2	25.9	25.1	27.4	28.3
Price to retailer	55.5	50.0	50.0	57.5	38.0	38.7	39.5	41.3
Retail price	64.2	61.6	60.5		52.6	50.2	55.0	
Price spreads								
Farm to consumer	27.0	24.4	22.8		26.7	25.1	27.6	
Farm to retailer	18.3	12.8	12.3	11.3	12.1	13.6	12.1	13.0
Retail	8.7	11.6	10.5		14.6	11.5	15.5	
San Fransico prices								
Farm price					30.6	29.8	30.8	31.7
Price to retailer					47.0	45.5	41.0	46.5
Retail					58.9	58.7	57.2	
Price spreads								
Farm to consumer					28.3	28.9	26.4	
Farm to retailer					16.4	15.7	10.2	14.8
Retail					11.9	13.2	16.2	
Atlantic prices								
Farm price	35.5	35.5	36.5	44.5	25.1	24.4	26.6	27.2
Price to retailer	51.2	48.5	50.0	57.5	36.3	35.7	38.0	38.5
Retail price	65.7	63.2	61.0		51.9	53.8	51.8	
Price spreads								
Farm to consumer	30.2	27.7	24.5		26.8	29.4	25.2	
Farm to retailer	15.7	13.0	13.5	13.0	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.3
Retail	14.5	14.7	11.0		15.6	18.1	13.8	

Table 14.—Egg production and average number of layers on hand during the year, by States, by regions and for the U.S., 1970-73

State and region	Number of eggs produced[1]				Average number of layers[1]			
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Million	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*	*Thousand*	*Thousand*	*Thousand*	*Thousand*
Maine	1,301	1,368	1,443	1,549	5,730	6,062	6,083	6,328
New Hampshire	300	312	313	320	1,353	1,373	1,316	1,347
Vermont	85	96	128	150	374	419	545	649
Massachusetts	521	513	535	522	2,370	2,283	2,297	2,281
Rhode Island	82	70	57	52	372	317	250	223
Connecticut	835	830	924	932	3,754	3,697	4,028	4,126
New York	2,297	2,316	2,271	2,052	10,453	10,473	9,903	8,916
New Jersey	830	804	746	756	4,221	3,849	3,495	3,414
Pennsylvania	3,218	3,541	3,599	3,576	14,415	15,264	15,081	15,183
North Atlantic	9,469	9,850	10,016	9,909	43,042	43,737	42,998	42,467
Ohio	2,160	2,338	2,324	2,060	9,668	10,175	10,158	8,901
Indiana	2,705	2,993	3,036	2,770	12,522	13,170	12,865	11,857
Illinois	1,820	1,799	1,778	1,664	8,197	7,999	7,804	7,278
Michigan	1,450	1,505	1,523	1,539	6,958	6,549	6,621	6,613
Wisconsin	1,178	1,344	1,313	1,267	5,225	5,890	5,806	5,574
East North Central	9,313	9,979	9,974	9,300	42,570	43,783	43,254	40,223
Minnesota	2,249	2,493	2,584	2,465	9,620	10,498	10,917	10,444
Iowa	2,473	2,406	2,295	2,122	10,987	10,690	9,983	9,497
Missouri	1,362	1,460	1,473	1,347	6,485	6,624	6,661	6,024
North Dakota	179	168	153	153	902	846	760	723
South Dakota	914	901	814	785	4,197	4,046	3,673	3,551
Nebraska	860	862	813	775	4,018	4,113	3,762	3,673
Kansas	772	754	718	673	3,454	3,333	3,087	2,938
West North Central	8,809	9,044	8,850	8,320	39,663	40,150	38,843	36,850
Delaware	126	131	130	128	612	611	611	590
Maryland	331	326	334	327	1,576	1,506	1,478	1,468
Virginia	849	858	825	789	3,936	3,872	3,661	3,518
West Virginia	268	271	261	242	1,241	1,207	1,136	1,043
North Carolina	3,440	3,377	3,433	3,213	15,659	15,248	15,172	14,094
South Carolina	1,301	1,341	1,381	1,319	5,901	5,698	5,757	5,615
Georgia	5,397	5,600	5,465	5,534	25,116	25,245	24,754	24,769
Florida	2,545	2,802	2,840	2,806	11,728	12,283	12,075	11,760
South Atlantic	14,257	14,706	14,669	14,358	65,769	65,670	64,644	62,857
Kentucky	572	566	537	515	2,744	2,661	2,457	2,328
Tennessee	1,064	1,012	1,113	1,088	5,240	4,742	4,844	4,700
Alabama	2,844	2,861	2,852	2,853	12,905	12,826	12,532	12,743
Mississippi	2,474	2,317	2,281	1,981	11,466	10,768	10,239	8,793
Arkansas	3,637	3,641	3,795	3,695	16,768	16,375	16,519	15,973
Louisiana	776	757	744	665	3,607	3,381	3,282	3,051
Oklahoma	503	528	502	446	2,358	2,421	2,330	2,117
Texas	2,677	2,607	2,685	2,496	13,136	12,386	12,115	11,310
South Central	14,547	14,289	14,509	13,739	68,224	65,560	64,318	61,019
Montana	209	221	217	215	964	994	942	926
Idaho	190	186	167	197	856	849	738	844
Wyoming	33	33	32	31	154	149	148	141
Colorado	286	305	297	317	1,354	1,388	1,393	1,412
New Mexico	220	219	234	208	956	1,024	1,031	940
Arizona	226	195	164	154	1,089	977	778	741
Utah	271	287	295	306	1,256	1,289	1,326	1,334
Nevada	4	3	3	4	21	17	17	19
Washington	1,079	1,022	1,035	1,063	4,677	4,385	4,353	4,593
Oregon	510	514	554	535	2,256	2,239	2,337	2,314
California	8,657	9,012	8,652	7,680	40,060	41,552	39,201	35,147
West	11,685	11,997	11,650	10,710	53,643	54,863	52,264	48,411
48 State Total	68,080	69,865	69,668	66,336		313,763	306,321	291,827
Alaska	5	6	7	7	27	29	34	34
Hawaii	197	211	204	208	938	980	952	987
United States	68,282	70,082	69,879	66,551	313,873	314,772	307,307	292,848

[1] December 1 previous year through November 30.

Table 15.—Chicken: Commercial broilers produced and nonbroilers raised, by States, by region and for the U.S., 1970-73

State and region	Commercial broilers produced[1]				Nonbroiler chickens raised[3]			
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Thousand	*Thousand*	*Thousand*	*Thousand*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*
Maine	76,068	72,014	71,344	75,642	5,171	5,423	5,886	6,029
New Hampshire	---	---	---	---	1,218	1,230	1,255	1,280
Vermont	---	---	---	---	435	469	600	376
Massachusetts	1,717	725	---	---	1,764	1,959	2,200	2,000
Rhode Island	---	---	---	---	355	245	160	154
Connecticut	6,254	4,539	3,329	2,730	3,438	3,620	3,320	3,550
New York	2,194	2,000	1,730	1,650	9,550	9,500	9,800	9,750
New Jersey	1,800	650	650	625	3,375	3,076	2,521	2,700
Pennsylvania	53,677	60,209	59,368	61,263	13,319	13,482	13,300	13,500
North Atlantic	141,710	140,137	136,421	141,910	38,625	39,004	38,042	39,339
Ohio	9,548	9,071	12,700	14,000	11,400	10,279	9,934	8,337
Indiana	13,710	9,603	13,201	13,583	13,500	13,433	11,000	11,800
Illinois	---	---	---	---	8,000	7,400	7,300	7,258
Michigan	699	1,085	566	---	5,800	6,100	5,500	5,700
Wisconsin	15,031	14,950	13,130	14,795	5,900	5,050	4,536	4,272
East North Central	38,988	34,709	39,597	42,378	44,600	42,262	38,270	37,367
Minnesota	10,952	10,930	11,039	11,149	11,325	10,629	9,211	10,111
Iowa	2,710	2,439	2,992	3,889	10,600	9,879	9,100	9,000
Missouri	24,282	24,638	23,354	21,533	9,219	8,272	8,052	8,000
North Dakota	---	---	---	---	1,132	1,150	1,044	1,077
South Dakota	---	---	---	---	4,394	4,118	3,780	3,700
Nebraska	1,371	1,412	1,733	2,267	3,990	3,750	2,860	3,290
Kansas	995	706	613	703	3,700	3,753	3,550	3,430
West North Central	40,310	40,125	39,731	39,541	44,360	41,551	37,597	38,608
Delaware	135,574	125,833	131,873	140,967	735	650	625	625
Maryland	187,137	180,837	177,247	190,673	1,823	1,820	1,815	1,620
Virginia	69,099	71,258	77,238	77,168	4,420	4,400	4,700	4,700
West Virginia	17,439	16,169	15,951	17,301	1,066	1,150	1,050	1,100
North Carolina	308,624	289,926	301,772	290,448	16,100	18,285	17,005	14,794
South Carolina	27,670	28,189	28,263	28,853	5,546	5,324	6,000	5,900
Georgia	453,886	431,307	442,937	412,986	30,914	28,902	23,179	29,775
Florida	46,578	48,606	56,655	56,833	13,440	12,532	11,016	11,600
South Atlantic	1,246,007	1,192,125	1,231,936	1,215,229	74,044	73,063	65,390	70,114
Kentucky	7,334	7,481	7,257	7,239	3,179	3,011	3,200	3,150
Tennessee	46,237	49,311	54,962	52,342	4,403	4,331	4,200	3,800
Alabama	376,112	384,347	399,274	399,324	14,365	14,200	12,500	14,250
Mississippi	247,795	247,822	256,264	239,130	14,377	13,660	13,194	13,325
Arkansas	450,779	476,143	532,135	501,845	21,247	21,884	21,884	22,541
Louisiana	51,099	53,934	55,769	55,509	3,500	3,600	3,400	3,300
Oklahoma	20,000	19,250	21,500	23,650	2,826	2,405	1,964	2,100
Texas	185,534	171,732	178,511	173,330	13,434	12,371	11,003	10,300
South Central	1,384,890	1,410,020	1,505,672	1,452,369	77,331	75,462	71,345	72,766
Montana	---	---	---	---	1,050	1,181	1,200	1,240
Idaho	---	---	---	---	620	814	500	730
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	132	131	129	122
Colorado	---	---	---	---	1,688	1,700	1,690	2,058
New Mexico	---	---	---	---	952	914	887	774
Arizona	---	---	---	---	800	725	380	704
Utah	1,206	---	---	---	862	1,045	830	1,075
Nevada	---	---	---	---	13	12	18	18
Washington	21,118	14,931	16,396	17,575	4,549	4,259	4,060	4,040
Oregon	[4] 24,803	[4] 22,300	[4] 17,100	14,000	2,154	2,251	1,851	1,962
California	85,927	89,233	86,022	83,193	32,112	31,484	26,904	27,673
West	133,054	126,464	119,518	114,768	44,932	44,516	38,449	40,396
48 State Total[2]	2,984,959	2,943,580	3,072,875	3,006,195	323,892	315,858	290,093	298,590
Alaska	---	---	---	---	26	36	35	35
Hawaii	1,845	1,794	2,046	1,915	710	785	637	700
United States	2,986,804	2,945,374	3,074,921	3,008,110	324,628	316,679	290,765	299,325

[1] Includes production of other meat-type breeds. [2] Illinois and Arizona included in 48 State total to avoid disclosing individual operations. [3] Does not include young chickens lost. [4] Idaho included with Oregon to avoid disclosing individual operations.

INTERREGIONAL MOVEMENTS OF EGG AND POULTRY PRODUCTS, 1955-73

by

George B. Rogers and Ruth J. Irvin
Commodity Economics Division

ABSTRACT: Interregional movements of markets egg and poultry products have changed substantially since the mid-1950's. Shifts in the surplus-deficit status of various regions and in the emphasis each region places on shell eggs and ready-to-cook poultry vs. further-processed products account for many of the changes. Data used as the basis for this article also recognize quality and size distribution differences between regions, seasonal movements, and historical precedents as they affect interregional movements.

KEY WORDS: Egg, Chickens, Turkeys, Product Form, Interregional Movements, Marketing.

INTRODUCTION

Surplus-deficit tables and maps have been presented in Federal and State publications for many years. These typically were based on the differences between total production and total consumption (on a uniform per capita basis) in States and regions. The deduction of inter-area movements from such net calculations can be, at best, oversimplified and indicative of only major directions of movements.

One reason is that movements of shell eggs or ready-to-cook poultry may be considerably different from movements of further-processed products. Some regions produce a much larger or smaller share of U.S. output of further-processed products than of shell eggs or ready-to-cook poultry. Where this occurs, interregional movements of the two classes or products can vary widely.

As some regions change from surplus to deficit, or deficit to surplus, interregional movement patterns can be drastically altered. Even major changes in the degree of surplus or deficit can have similar results. Many changes of these types have occurred in the egg and poultry industries over the past two decades.

Many previous studies of interregional competition have treated output as if it were all of one type of quality, and determined least-cost patterns of movements on the total. But birds of different sizes and eggs of different qualities are not produced in the same proportions in every region. Moreover, some interregional movements occur because of established business relationships, and political boundaries may not be consistent with geographic locations of producing area and associated consuming centers. And some movements occur to fill seasonal shortages. Finally, exogeneous events can sharply change movements in a particular year, and sometimes such changes persist for several years thereafter.

The study derives improved estimates of principal interregional movements by product form, and recognizes factors which cause variations from the total surplus-deficit approach. While the additional information obtained is an improvement over previous results, some distortions between estimates and actual movements probably remain, due in part to regional differences in per capita consumption. But no annual series are available to permit this further refinement. Commodities covered in the study were eggs, turkeys, broilers, and other chickens. Regions used were: New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, South Central, East North Central, West North Central, Mountain and Pacific, as defined in farm Census classifications and most USDA statistical compilations.

Most regions use a large share of their local production to satisfy regional needs. However, some deficit regions may supply markets in other regions. And some surplus regions may receive supplies of some products from other surplus (or even deficit) regions. For summary purposes, discussions have been grouped into three time periods: the late 1950's to the early 1960's, the early to mid-1960's, and the period since the mid-1960's. Movements in addition to those enumerated

probably do occur, but could not be consistently identified from data sources and previous studies.

Market Eggs

During the mid-1950's to early 1960's, the West North Central region was the major surplus area for both shell eggs (excludes eggs for hatchery use) and egg products. Hence, the principal interregional movements were from the West North Central region. Since that region had the bulk of egg breaking capacity, some surplus breaking eggs moved into the West North Central region from the South and West. Small and similar movements occurred from the Northeast to the East North Central region, and shell eggs and egg products moved in the opposite direction. The Pacific region sent some shell eggs to the Mountain and South Central regions. Some shell eggs moved from New England to the Middle Atlantic region.

During the early to mid-1960's, growing surpluses fo shell eggs appeared in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Pacific regions. Shell eggs moved in increasing volumes from the South toward to the north and northeast. The Pacific region increased shell egg shipments to the Mountain region and the Southwest. Movements in both directions between the Northeast and the East North Central region continued, as did the movement from New England to the Middle Atlantic region. The West North Central region's surplus declined, and it no longer shipped shell eggs in volume toward the south, and its share of shell egg markets in other regions declined. Both the West North Central region remained the pricipal producer of egg products, supplying important quantities to other regions, and receiving surplus breaking stock from the South and West.

After the mid-1960's the West North Central region lost further ground as a supplier of shell eggs to regions to the east and west. With the rapid growth of breaking capacity in the Northeast, South, and West, movements of egg products from the West North Central region also declined. Some shell eggs entered markets in the West North Central region from the South and West. Movements of eggs from the East North Central region to the Northeast declined, and some movement from New England to the Middle Atlantic region was maintained. The South became a more important supplier to areas to the north and northeast, while the Pacific region remained an important supplier to the Mountain region and the Southwest.

The proportion of eggs being used in processed form has trended gradually upward from over 7 percent in the mid-1950's to about 12 percent in the last few years.

Turkeys

During the mid-1950's to early 1960's, the West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions were the main surplus areas for ready-to-cook heavy turkeys. The West North Central region supplied regions to the east and south. Some heavy turkeys also moved from the East North Central region to the Northeast. The Mountain and Pacific regions shipped to the south, Northeast, and East North Central areas. Some small turkeys also moved westward from the West North Central regions, and north, Northeastward, and to the South Central region from the South Atlantic region. The West North Central region, as the main producer of further-processed turkey products, shipped to all other regions, while the Pacific region began shipping to the Mountain region and the Southwest. Small quantities of ready-to-cook turkeys from the West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions also entered the Middle Atlantic region for further processing.

In the early to mid-1960's most of the earlier movements of ready-to-cook turkeys continued. Increased quantities of ready-to-cook turkeys from the West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions entered the Middle Atlantic region for further processing as that region expanded its capacity to supply regional needs. With the development of a surplus of further-processed products, the South Atlantic region entered markets in the New England and Middle Atlantic regions. The Pacific region supplied increased quantities of further processed products to the Mountain and South Central regions. West North Central region shipments of further-processed products now went towards the east and south.

After the mid-1960's surpluses of ready-to-cook heavy turkeys developed in the South Atlantic and South Central regions. Supplies from both regions moved to the East North Central region, and from the South Atlantic region to New England and the MIddle Atlantic region. Previous movements of small ready-to-cook turkeys continued. Movements of ready-to-cook heavy turkeys from the West North Central region went mainly to the Northeast and East North Central areas, as did those from the Mountain and Pacific regions. The West North Central region again shipped further-processed products to all other regions. The south Atlantic region continued shipments to the New England and Middle Atlantic regions, while the Pacific region shipped for a few years to the Mountain region until the Pacific region itself became deficit in further-processed products. Increased quantities of ready-to-cook turkeys from the West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions moved to the Middle Atlantic and New England regions for further processing in those regions.

The proportion of total turkey output used in further processing trended upward from about 5 percent in the mid-1950's to about 34 percent in recent years.

Broilers

Since 1955 the South Atlantic and South Central regions have remained surplus producers of ready-to-cook broilers, shipping to all other regions

except New England over the entire period. New England had a surplus of ready-to-cook broilers from the mid-1950's to early 1960's and these went to the Middle Atlantic region. Since that time, the New England region's deficit has been met by shipments from the South Atlantic region.

Until the mid-1960's, the West North Central region supplied further-processed products to the Middle Atlantic and East North Central regions. and after that time to the East North Central region. The West North Central region has, since 1955, obtained ready-to-cook broilers for further processing from the South Atlantic and South Central regions. Until the mid-1960's, the South Atlantic region shipped further-processed products to the New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, Mountain and Pacific regions, Since that time, it has not shipped either further-processed or ready-to-cook broilers as farm westward in the quantities it once did. The South Central region has shipped further-processed products to the East North Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions since the mid to late 1950's. In recent years, the Middle Atlantic region has obtained ready-to-cook broilers from the South for further processing and supplies small quantities of further-processed products to New England. Ready-to-cook broilers have continued to move to the Middle Atlantic region since the mid-1960's from New England despite that region's deficit status.

The proportion of total broiler output used in further processing remained rather small for many years. But it trended upward from less than 1 percent in the mid-1950's to over 5 percent in recent years, with the rate of increase greatest since the mid-1960's.

Other Chickens

Since 1955, the New England region has produced a small surplus of ready-to-cook birds, mainly for the Middle Atlantic region. In the late 1950's to early 1960's, the South Atlantic region developed small surpluses of both ready-to-cook birds and further-processed products to ship to the Middle Atlantic region. Late in this period, the South Central region began sending a ready-to-cook surplus to the East North Central region, and the Pacific region began shipping to the Mountain, East North Central, and Middle Atlantic regions. Some ready-to-cook birds also moved from the East North Central region to the Middle Atlantic region. In these earlier years, the West North Central region supplied ready-to-cook birds to the Middle Atlantic and East North Central regions, and further-processed products to all regions.

By the early to mid-1960's, the West North Central Region was supplying ready-to-cook birds to the East North Central regions, and further-processed products to all regions except the South Atlantic region. The South Atlantic region has widened its markets for further-processed products to include both the Middle Atlantic and East North Central regions. Growing surpluses of ready-to-cook birds in the South Atlantic and South Central regions were moving to the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central regions, including growing quantities for further processing within those regions of destination. The Pacific region also sent ready-to-cook birds to the Mountain, West North Central, East North Central, and Middle Atlantic regions, including growing quantities for further processing within the latter three regions.

By the late 1960's, the West North Central region was important only as a supplier of further-processed products to all regions except the South Atlantic region. The South Atlantic region shipped further-processed products to the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central regions. The South Atlantic and South Central regions were shipping increased quantities of ready-to-cook birds to the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central regions, including sizable quantities for further-processing within the latter region. As the Pacific region's surplus of ready-to-cook birds declined, it shipped smaller amounts to the Mountain and West North Central regions, including some for further processing within the latter region. In 1972-73, the output of other chickens in the Pacific region was sharply reduced by the liquidation of Southern California flocks under the Newcastle disease eradication program, and the Pacific region actually became deficit in mature chickens.

The total supply of other chickens has decreased since 1955, with per capita consumption declining substantially in contrast to the upward trends in per capita broiler and turkey consumption. The declining supply of other chickens is a result of several forces. Among these are an increased rate of lay per hen, requiring fewer birds to produce a given quantity of eggs and a shift from frozen poultry to fresh young chickens. The proportion of the total supply of other chickens used in further processing has risen from under 15 percent in the mid-1950's to close to 60 percent in recent years. The proportion of fowl, particularly from market egg-type birds, used in further processing is much higher than the ratios for all other chickens.

Table 16.—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 25.—Chicken certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight—Continued														
Total														
1972	Mil. lb.	665.3	644.0	699.9	669.4	757.1	757.6	670.0	781.1	674.4	739.2	662.1	621.1	8,341.2
1973	Mil. lb.	708.8	613.7	668.4	641.2	757.4	728.2	712.8	738.2	648.1	781.3	682.6	626.9	8,307.6
1974	Mil. lb.	762.3	645.8	692.9	723.3	798.0	732.9	760.7						
Table 26.—Turkey certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight														
Fryer-roasters														
1972	Mil. lb.	6.8	8.4	9.1	6.7	7.4	8.0	6.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	9.4	7.5	90.4
1973	Mil. lb.	6.7	7.6	9.4	7.4	6.3	8.2	7.5	6.8	6 6	8.0	8.8	7.8	91.2
1974	Mil. lb.	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.3	10.6	11.1	10.0						
Young turkeys														
1972	Mil. lb.	50.3	36.2	35.7	36.8	65.4	135 8	177.4	246.1	234.3	275.3	251.6	144.8	1,689.6
1973	Mil. lb.	62.0	33.2	35.1	47.4	75.3	129.4	173.5	225.9	204.5	264.1	260.8	166.5	1,677.5
1974	Mil. lb.	87.3	49.4	48.6	69.0	100.6	144.9	199 2						
Old turkeys														
1972	Mil. lb.	.6	.5	.9	.8	1.7	5.2	3.2	1.7	.7	.3	.3	.4	16.4
1973	Mil. lb.	1.0	.8	.9	1.0	2.7	5.3	4.0	1.5	1.2	.5	.2	.3	19.3
1974	Mil. lb.	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.8	2.1	3.8	3.8						
Total turkeys														
1972	Mil. lb.	57.6	45.2	45.8	44.3	74.6	149.0	186.9	254 6	241.7	282.7	261.3	152.7	1,796.5
1973	Mil. lb.	69.7	41.6	45.3	55.8	84.2	142.9	185.0	234.1	212.3	272.6	269.9	174 6	1,787.9
1974	Mil. lb.	97.3	59.8	58.9	80.1	113.2	159.7	213.1						
Table 27.—Ducks, other poultry, and total poultry certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight														
Ducks														
1972	Mil. lb.	2.1	2.0	2.4	4.3	5.7	6.2	5.2	5.8	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.2	50.9
1973	Mil. lb.	2.6	2.2	2.7	4.1	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.1	4.8	4.0	3.2	49.2
1974	Mil. lb.	3.0	2.3	2.5	4.4	5.5	5.7	5.7						
Other poultry														
1972	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	1.7	2.2	.3	6.0
1973	Mil. lb.	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	1.1	2.0	.2	4.6
1974	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	1.0	.2	.2	.3						
Total poultry														
1972	Mil. lb.	725.1	691.3	748.3	718.2	837.6	913.1	862.3	1,041.8	921.3	1,028.4	930.0	777.3	10,194.6
1973	Mil. lb.	781.2	657.6	716.6	701.2	847.5	876.8	903.2	977.5	864.6	1,059.8	958.4	804.9	10,149.3
1974	Mil. lb.	862.8	708.0	754.4	807.8	916.9	898.5	979.8						
Table 28.—Chicken and turkey inspected for canning and other processed foods in Federally inspected plants,r ready-to-cook weight														
Chicken														
Young														
1972	Mil. lb.	34.0	35.8	38.2	34.0	37.1	37.5	33.0	38.6	35.7	39.5	36.5	37.1	437.0
1973	Mil. lb.	40.1	34.7	37.9	40.0	40.6	38.6	37.8	43.2	40.4	48.7	44.6	38.8	485.3
1974	Mil. lb.	45.1	41.7	46.8	45.8	44.0	38.3	36.3						
Mature														
1972	Mil. lb.	37.5	41.3	46.4	43.3	46.4	41.6	31.7	38.0	32.0	36.1	36.9	34.6	465.7
1973	Mil. lb.	42.6	40.0	48.0	43.2	45.4	41.6	36.9	38.0	36.4	41.1	35.0	33.1	481.3
1974	Mil. lb.	45.8	40.4	40.6	38.5	35.8	27.2	24.7						
Total														
1972	Mil. lb.	71.5	77.1	84.6	77.3	83.5	79.1	64.7	76.6	67.6	75.6	73.4	71.7	902.7
1973	Mil. lb.	82.8	74.7	85.9	83.2	86.0	80.2	74.7	81.2	76.8	89.7	79.6	71.9	966.6
1974	Mil. lb.	90.9	82.1	87.4	84.3	79.7	65.5	61.1						
Turkey														
1972	Mil. lb.	33.6	35.9	39.5	34.7	38.7	57.5	62.9	72.4	67.8	79.6	69.0	47.6	639.1
1973	Mil. lb.	43.2	40.1	48.3	38.4	43.1	53.9	67.4	89.3	83.6	116.9	100.9	65.8	790.8
1974	Mil. lb.	46.2	34.2	34.3	30.3	34.6	39.2	45.0						
Table 32.—Per capita consumption of shell eggs														
Shell equivalent:														
1972	No.	24.5	22.3	24.2	22.9	22.7	21.1	22.6	22.2	21.6	22.2	21.7	23.6	271.6
1973	do.	23.4	20.5	23.1	22.4	22.5	20.8	21.4	21.2	20.7	21.4	21.5	23.0	261.9
1974	do.	22.5	19.6	22.0	20.8	21.1	20.0							
Tables 34-41.—Egg prices: Monthly average price per dozen for shell eggs														
United States, received by farmers[3]														
1972	Cents	30.0	29.2	31.9	27.8	27.4	27.7	30.6	29.9	33.9	30.9	37.0	44.2	31.7
1973	do.	50.0	42.8	46.9	46.9	45.5	50.4	51.9	68.7	63.9	59.3	59.3	63.8	54.1
1974	do.	66.6	64.1	56.6	50.4	42.0	39.4	43.2	47.2					
Grade A large eggs in retail stores in urban areas[4 5]														
1972	do.	52.6	49.4	52.3	50.0	49.5	45.8	49.6	51.1	55.5	55.7	55.3	62.3	52.4
1973	do.	73.9	68.8	66.4	67.7	67.7	71.5	73.8	96.8	91.9	87.4	82.5	89.1	78.1
1974	do.	93.0	94.5	85.6	78.1	64.9	62.5	62.3						

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 34-41.—Monthly average price per dozen shell eggs—Continued														
Georgia, prices received by producers														
Grade A, large														
1972	Cents	24.12	23.82	27.73	22.30	21.01	22.61	26.69	26.98	30.88	25.93	34.00	42.74	27.40
1973	do.	46.63	37.34	42.65	42.29	40.52	48.34	54.98	68.20	60.86	55.07	57.41	63.28	51.46
1974	do.	65.72	60.75	52.92	45.28	35.25	35.05	39.92	46.94					
Georgia, received by producers														
Grade A, medium														
1972	do.	20.20	19.65	23.71	18.34	14.67	16.45	21.05	18.83	24.55	21.45	30.74	40.84	22.54
1973	do.	43.90	32.88	38.83	38.31	36.78	42.50	46.81	62.08	52.33	50.40	53.33	60.99	46.47
1974	do.	62.86	54.62	46.82	36.17	26.23	23.80	31.88	37.83					
Iowa, received by farmers														
Buyer quality and volume incentive														
Large														
1972	do.	22.29	21.26	25.41	20.28	19.60	20.41	24.44	24.37	28.82	25.22	31.38	40.05	25.29
1973	do.	43.52	34.75	40.78	40.40	39.14	46.37	52.94	67.13	59.71	54.23	55.69	61.01	49.64
1974	do.	63.16	58.33	50.90	42.52	31.57	31.08	36.27	42.45					
Medium														
1972	do.	16.92	15.82	20.53	16.04	14.59	14.50	16.95	15.73	20.85	19.25	26.85	36.03	19.50
1973	do.	40.44	29.94	34.25	34.23	33.42	38.94	44.46	58.58	48.42	46.00	48.62	56.74	43.04
1974	do.	57.99	51.32	43.98	33.12	22.59	20.61	27.86	33.59					
Los Angeles, delivered to retailers[6]														
Large														
1972	do.	39.02	37.45	42.46	36.50	38.95	38.77	43.60	42.20	50.00	44.25	48.69	59.92	43.48
1973	do.	65.79	60.60	62.91	59.45	55.73	56.55	61.17	81.37	76.13	69.50	69.20	72.83	65.94
1974	do.	75.14	71.34	61.38	56.21	54.50	51.60	55.86	60.55					
Medium														
1972	do.	37.74	34.75	39.15	33.50	36.77	35.77	38.60	34.37	43.15	41.00	46.55	58.60	40.00
1973	do.	63.88	57.60	59.91	56.45	52.73	53.26	57.31	77.76	69.55	63.07	63.40	70.56	62.12
1974	do.	73.73	67.08	55.93	52.50	45.77	44.50	47.59	52.77					
New York, wholesale prices, white														
Large, 75 percent A														
1972	Cents	30.55	30.10	35.01	29.99	28.47	30.99	34.79	35.26	38.71	33.54	42.86	52.05	35.19
1973	do.	54.29	45.14	50.89	50.25	48.94	56.46	64.70	76.26	68.28	63.07	66.92	71.78	59.75
1974	do.	74.00	68.29	60.20	52.08	42.71	42.83	48.96	55.84					
Medium														
1972	do.	26.65	26.24	32.02	27.09	23.15	25.71	30.16	27.55	33.22	28.46	40.86	48.55	30.80
1973	do.	52.40	41.40	47.44	46.45	45.68	50.93	57.48	71.39	60.89	59.39	63.24	70.50	55.60
1974	do.	72.00	62.42	55.67	44.03	34.27	32.33	41.57	47.84					
Chicago, weighted average prices, delivered white, 80 percent A[7]														
Large														
1972	do.	30.00	28.75	32.80	29.50	28.00	29.44	33.00	32.67	37.28	34.44	40.17	49.78	33.82
1973	do.	52.55	43.12	49.94	50.00	48.56	56.19	65.00	75.56	68.94	63.22	66.44	71.31	59.46
1974	do.	76.50	71.25	63.50	56.25	47.00	47.00	51.12	58.10					
Medium														
1972	do.	25.25	24.31	28.25	24.88	23.33	23.83	26.19	25.44	29.89	29.50	34.83	46.75	28.54
1973	do.	49.22	39.38	45.75	45.75	46.30	51.81	57.88	69.56	59.12	57.89	61.66	67.69	54.12
1974	do.	74.10	64.38	58.00	48.25	38.60	36.50	43.12	48.70					
Table 42.—Egg prices: Monthly average price per pound for frozen egg products														
New York and Philadelphia														
Frozen egg														
Whole egg, light colored														
1972	Cents	22.52	21.74	21.57	21.20	21.50	21.38	21.27	21.14	21.54	21.72	22.84	27.36	21.15
1973	do.	31.31	30.86	34.70	35.57	37.05	44.69	47.06	60.09	54.40	46.53	41.98	44.47	42.39
1974	do.	47.20	50.23	45.90	36.00	33.64	32.11	33.91	39.49					
White														
1972	do.	11.12	10.47	10.50	10.11	10.44	10.61	10.41	10.75	10.97	11.28	12.09	14.61	11.11
1973	do.	17.85	17.38	17.54	17.91	18.64	23.27	25.44	33.50	27.47	21.34	17.68	16.12	21.18
1974	do.	16.53	17.38	16.50	15.73	15.75	16.46	16.37	19.51					
Yolks, light colored, sugared, 43 percent solids														
1972	do.	38.52	37.68	37.76	36.91	37.25	37.02	36.98	36.74	37.08	37.43	38.58	38.58	37.52
1973	do.	48.76	48.52	55.03	56.40	59.11	71.03	75.43	92.92	90.32	88.31	83.64	85.88	71.28
1974	do.	87.09	89.51	84.42	69.47	60.00	60.23	64.44	72.83					
Tables 44-47.—Average broiler prices per pound														
Liveweight														
United States, at farm														
1972	Cents	13.5	14.4	14.3	12.9	13.6	14.4	15.5	14.6	15.4	14.6	13.9	14.4	14.3
1973	do.	17.2	19.8	23.2	25.2	23.8	24.3	27.6	36.5	29.7	23.7	19.4	19.3	24.1
1974	do.	20.9	23.7	22.5	21.2	20.6	18.6	20.4	20.4					

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 44-47.—Average broiler prices per pound—Continued														
Ready-to-cook														
9-city weighted average[8]														
1972	Cents	27.08	28.09	28.12	25.71	27.11	28.64	29.70	29.16	30.11	28.20	27.62	28.17	28.14
1973	do.	32.78	37.28	41.13	43.58	41.57	41.69	49.05	60.30	48.36	40.01	34.45	36.12	42.17
1974	do.	39.69	39.41	38.76	36.30	35.64	34.05	36.41	36.80					
Broilers, delivered, trucklots (U.S. and plant, Grade A)														
Chicago														
1972	do.	26.7	28.0	27.8	25.6	26.7	28.2	29.8	28.4	29.6	28.1	27.3	28.2	27.9
1973	do.	32.5	36.0	40.9	44.2	41.0	41.3	47.1	60.0	48.1	39.9	34.8	36.6	41.9
1974	do.	39.3	39.8	38.5	36.4	35.5	33.8	36.3	36.7					
New York														
1972	do.	26.3	27.7	27.7	25.8	27.0	28.6	30.1	28.8	30.4	28.2	27.6	27.7	28.0
1973	do.	32.3	37.6	40.8	44.3	41.0	42.0	48.2	59.9	48.4	40.1	33.8	35.3	42.0
1974	do.	38.5	38.5	37.6	33.6	34.8	33.9	35.7	36.2					
Los Angeles														
1972	do.	28.3	29.1	29.3	26.8	27.7	29.1	30.8	29.4	30.4	28.9	28.1	29.3	28.9
1973	do.	34.2	37.5	42.8	45.0	42.1	41.5	47.4	60.2	48.6	39.8	35.7	38.0	42.7
1974	do.	41.2	41.5	40.5	38.1	36.6	34.8	38.0	38.1					
Frying chicken in retail stores in urban areas[4 5]														
1972	do.	40.6	41.6	41.9	40.9	40.5	40.6	42.1	41.4	42.5	42.1	41.1	41.2	41.4
1973	do.	44.0	45.9	59.9	58.7	58.4	57.9	59.7	92.2	72.8	58.3	54.5	53.2	59.6
1974	do.	59.2	58.7	57.5	55.6	52.2	51.2	51.8	53.5					
Chicken breasts, in retail urban areas[4 9]														
1972	do.	75.4	76.8	77.1	76.5	76.7	77.0	77.9	78.3	78.3	79.3	78.4	78.0	77.5
1973	do.	80.5	84.4	100.2	100.0	99.6	100.2	101.5	139.6	115.8	102.8	99.7	97.8	101.8
1974	do.	100.1	100.4	99.9	98.0	95.8	94.4	94.6	97.3					
Tables 50-54.—Average turkey prices per pound														
Liveweight														
U.S., at farm at mid-month														
1972	Cents	22.7	22.3	22.0	21.8	21.6	21.3	21.4	21.8	21.7	21.9	23.1	24.0	22.1
1973	do.	24.3	24.5	28.3	31.6	31.9	33.8	34.1	41.1	42.7	42.7	41.7	40.3	34.8
1974	do.	35.4	32.3	32.0	27.5	24.4	23.5	23.1	26.6					
Ready-to-cook weight in retail stores in urban areas[4 9]														
Turkeys														
1972	do.	54.7	55.5	56.2	55.8	54.8	55.1	55.2	55.1	54.6	55.1	55.7	55.3	55.3
1973	do.	56.4	57.2	59.0	64.6	68.2	71.6	72.9	79.6	85.5	90.5	89.6	86.4	73.5
1974	do.	85.4	80.4	79.6	75.8	70.5	68.1	65.9	66.0					
New York, wholesale, frozen														
Toms, heaviest weights quoted														
1972	do.	43.8	43.6	34.1	43.4	42.6	42.1	40.3	39.1	38.5	38.9	41.1	42.1	40.8
1973	do.	45.1	48.6	56.0	56.2	60.6	67.8	69.4	81.1	86.0	84.2	80.2	71.2	67.2
1974	do.	60.7	54.2	51.9	45.3	48.4	52.5	52.6						
Young toms, 14-20 pounds														
1972	do.	36.0	34.8	34.1	34.2	33.8	33.7	33.2	32.8	33.1	35.6	39.9	41.6	35.2
1973	do.	42.0	42.5	49.6	50.4	53.8	55.6	55.8	70.9	72.6	63.8	60.8	60.2	56.5
1974	do.	48.2	48.0	46.7	39.4	38.4	34.5	37.0	43.1					
Young hens,8-16 pounds														
1972	do.	38.0	36.4	35.9	35.3	34.8	34.6	34.9	35.3	35.5	36.3	39.7	40.6	36.4
1973	do.	41.4	41.6	54.1	55.0	56.5	55.9	56.6	74.0	75.0	71.1	66.2	58.2	58.8
1974	do.	48.6	51.3	50.7	42.2	39.7	37.4	39.7	49.6					
Hens, 12-14 pounds														
1972	do.	40.6	38.6	35.9	37.4	37.0	37.0	36.9	37.2	37.8	38.5	41.9	43.5	38.5
1973	do.	43.0	44.1	55.9	57.2	59.4	58.8	59.8	76.0	79.0	74.4	71.3	68.0	62.2
1974	do.	58.6	55.4	55.7	47.5	44.1	41.3	41.5						
Chicago, wholesale, frozen														
Toms, heaviest weights quoted														
1972	Cents	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	40.3	39.0	39.0	39.2	40.8	41.8	40.8
1973	do.	43.8	47.4	53.4	54.4	58.7	65.5	66.8	---	---	—	79.8	75.7	60.6
1974	do.	63.2	57.9	54.9	43.7	46.0	50.3	50.7	52.0					
Hens, 12-14 pounds														
1972	do.	40.4	38.6	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	38.4	40.8	43.5	38.9
1973	do.	43.5	43.3	53.2	55.7	57.7	58.6	58.8	73.4	77.2	74.2	70.4	64.5	60.9
1974	do.	51.1	51.8	52.1	46.4	43.0	36.5	41.0	48.0					
Tables 57-60.—Prices paid for poults, poultry feed, and feed ingredients; and product-feed price ratios														
All poults each														
1972	Cents	57.0	57.3	57.6	57.8	57.8	58.0	58.0	57.1	55.3	55.0	53.9	55.1	56.7
1973	do.	54.5	56.3	57.3	57.8	58.4	60.2	60.8	64.1	64.7	67.8	65.0	64.0	60.9
1974	do.	64.8	65.1	67.0	68.3	67.9	69.0	68.4	67.4					

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 57-60.—Price paid for poults, poultry feed, and feed ingredients; and product-feed price ratios—Continued														
Feed per ton														
Laying feed														
1972	Dollars	84.0	84.0	84.0	85.0	85.0	86.0	87.0	87.0	88.0	90.0	92.0	102.0	87.8
1973	do.	111.0	117.0	122.0	118.0	131.0	157.0	147.0	165.0	148.0	144.0	138.0	150.0	137.3
1974	do.	152.0	153.0	151.0	144.0	137.0	137.0	141.0	168.0					
8roiler grower feed														
1972	do.	96.0	94.0	95.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	98.0	98.0	100.0	102.0	112.0	98.2
1973	do.	120.0	128.0	133.0	130.0	146.0	168.0	163.0	182.0	169.0	163.0	155.0	165.0	151.8
1974	do.	170.0	169.0	165.0	156.0	151.0	151.0	157.0	180.0					
Turkey grower feed														
1972	do.	93.0	93.0	93.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	97.0	98.0	100.0	101.0	102.0	110.0	97.7
1973	do.	121.0	131.0	137.0	133.0	152.0	179.0	177.0	193.0	176.0	170.0	158.0	167.0	157.8
1974	do.	172.0	172.0	168.0	162.0	156.0	153.0	158.0	188.0					
Corn, Chicago No. 2 yellow (per bushel)														
1972	Cents	121.8	121.1	122.3	126.1	128.7	125.2	129.0	129.1	139.3	133.6	132.7	156.4	130.4
1973	do.	157.3	160.3	158.7	164.5	200.6	242.7	252.8	297.3	246.2	233.4	255.6	268.2	219.8
1974	do.	293.3	310.2	300.8	246.2	269.0	292.0	328.5	364.6					
Soybean meal, 44 percent, Decatur (per ton, bulk)														
1972	Dollars	82.60	84.80	90.90	94.50	94.30	95.00	101.40	101.00	107.75	109.00	123.20	174.00	104.95
1973	do.	188.40	218.75	199.90	203.25	314.60	412.50	311.20	285.00	208.10	159.60	167.00	192.00	238.36
1974	do.	172.00	160.00	147.10	117.20	109.25	100.00	138.10	155.90					
Product-feed price ratios														
Broiler[10]														
1972	Pounds	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.9
1973	do.	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.4	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	3.2
1974	do.	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.3					
Turkey[11]														
1972	do.	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5
1973	do.	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.4
1974	do.	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8					
Egg[12]														
1972	do.	7.1	7.0	7.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	7.0	6.9	7.7	6.9	8.0	8.5	7.2
1973	do.	9.0	7.3	7.7	7.9	6.9	6.4	7.1	8.3	8.6	8.2	8.6	8.5	7.9
1974	do.	8.8	8.4	7.5	7.0	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.6					
Tables 61-62.—Chicks hatched by types and pullet chicks placed														
Chicks hatched														
8roiler-type														
1972	Mil.	273.9	269.4	297.3	293.9	303.0	286.2	273.1	272.2	239.7	247.0	251.2	260.7	3,267.5
1973	Mil.	261.7	241.9	287.4	289.4	298.0	282.7	258.4	270.4	246.3	249.5	253.9	267.5	3,207.0
1974	Mil.	277.3	254.0	296.3	288.3	297.6	275.6	251.0	244.3					
Egg-type														
1972	Mil.	39.1	41.6	48.0	53.0	52.0	42.9	38.6	37.5	36.0	37.9	32.4	32.4	491.4
1973	Mil.	38.6	41.5	52.0	54.0	55.4	44.7	41.2	42.5	42.9	46.0	40.3	35.3	534.3
1974	Mil.	35.5	38.0	45.7	53.7	51.8	44.0	37.4	34.5					
Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks[13]														
Total														
1972	Thou.	2,540	2,228	2,676	3,308	2,786	2,694	2,753	2,530	2,498	2,475	2,371	2,249	31,108
1973	Thou.	2,390	2,170	3,056	3,048	2,958	2,527	2,495	2,588	2,653	2,921	2,306	2,383	31,495
1974	Thou.	2,372	2,354	2,835	2,641	2,638	2,459	2,131	2,224					
Cumulation relevant to breeder flock[14]														
1972	Thou.	24,000	23,546	23,519	23,328	23,272	22,812	22,446	21,790	20,987	20,822	21,201	21,428	
1973	Thou.	21,579	21,779	21,515	21,473	21,720	21,415	20,356	19,960	19,436	19,739	20,257	20,717	
1974	Thou.	20,769	20,893	21,232	21,495	22,246	21,496	20,831	20,245	20,072	20,412	20,465	20,450	
1975	Thou.	19,988	19,813	19,654										
For laying flock replacements[15]														
1972	Thou.	22,095	23,051	26,666	29,809	28,781	24,138	22,037	21,276	20,490	21,420	18,584	18,438	276,785
1973	Thou.	21,690	22,938	29,056	30,029	30,639	24,891	23,075	23,826	24,082	25,908	22,474	20,015	298,623
1974	Thou.	20,146	21,363	25,691	29,513	28,514	24,443	20,827	19,476					
Table 63.—Poults hatched by breeds														
Poults hatched														
Light breeds														
1972	Thou.	983	984	1,168	1,266	1,350	1,398	1,668	1,596	1,168	1,227	1,644	1,615	16,067
1973	Thou.	1,436	1,137	1,501	1,276	1,130	1,536	1,683	1,465	1,180	1,218	1,551	1,566	16,679
1974	Thou.	1,322	1,210	1,557	1,509	1,371	1,357	1,038	745					
Total heavy breeds														
1972	Thou.	7,404	12,509	18,472	20,330	20,524	17,667	11,078	4,999	2,192	2,305	2,968	5,064	125,512
1973	Thou.	8,278	12,020	16,737	19,357	20,585	17,947	12,170	5,809	2,865	2,725	3,895	6,518	128,906
1974	Thou.	9,545	12,727	17,933	19,258	18,741	15,701	11,657	5,262					
All breeds														
1972	Thou.	8,387	13,493	19,640	21,596	21,874	19,065	12,746	6,595	3,360	3,532	4,612	6,679	141,579
1973	Thou.	9,714	13,157	18,238	20,633	21,715	19,483	13,853	7,274	4,045	3,943	5,446	8,084	145,585
1974	Thou.	10,867	13,937	19,490	20,767	20,112	17,058	12,695	6,007					

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.—Selected poultry and egg statistics*

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 1, 5-6.—Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, 50 States														
Average for the month														
Number of layers on farms														
1972	Mil.	321	318	314	308	303	300	299	300	300	302	302	301	306
1973	do.	300	298	297	295	290	286	283	286	290	293	295	296	292
1974	do.	295	294	292	289	284	280	277	275					
Eggs laid per 100 layers														
1972	No.	1,896	1,799	1,962	1,916	1,975	1,900	1,944	1,920	1,837	1,887	1,826	1,890	228
1973	do.	1,901	1,742	1,954	1,915	1,991	1,908	1,941	1,908	1,836	1,899	1,846	1,916	228
1974	do.	1,916	1,755	1,973	1,931	2,006	1,937	1,976	1,955					
Total monthly egg production														
1972	Mil. cs.	16.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	16.6	15.8	16.2	16.0	15.3	15.8	15.3	15.8	193.2
1973	Mil. cs.	15.8	14.4	16.1	15.7	16.0	15.1	15.3	15.2	14.8	15.4	15.1	15.8	184.8
1974	Mil. cs.	15.7	14.3	16.0	15.5	15.8	15.1	15.2	15.0					
First of month														
Number of layers on farms														
1972	Mil.	321	320	315	312	304	301	299	300	300	301	302	302	
1973	do.	301	300	297	298	292	288	283	283	289	291	294	294	
1974	do.	295	295	293	291	287	282	278	277	275				
Eggs laid per 100 layers														
1972	No.	60.7	61.5	62.6	63.9	63.8	63.6	63.1	62.4	61.4	61 1	60.6	62.8	
1973	do.	60.8	61.8	62.7	63.4	64.2	64.1	63.0	62.2	60.9	61.5	61.0	61.9	
1974	do.	61.6	62.0	63.3	64.1	64.6	64.8	64.3	63.0	63.0				
Daily rate of egg production														
1972	Mil.	195	197	197	199	194	191	188	187	184	184	183	190	
1973	Mil.	183	185	186	189	188	185	178	176	176	179	179	182	
1974	Mil.	182	183	186	187	185	183	179	174	173				
Tables 7-9.—Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 50 States														
Eggs produced on farms														
1972	1,000 cs.	16,889	15,881	17,094	16,403	16,603	15,831	16,172	15,997	15,331	15,811	15,325	15,822	193,159
1973	1,000 cs.	15,850	14,433	16,131	15,692	16,047	15,142	15,278	15,161	14,781	15,439	15,142	15,750	184,846
1974	1,000 cs.	15,697	14,331	16,011	15,497	15,847	15,083	15,225	14,961					
Storage movement of shell eggs														
1972	1,000 cs.	-21	10	36	16	90	38	5	-34	47	-74	-88	-44	-19
1973	1,000 cs.	76	-30	10	-60	2	34	-19	8	28	-18	-5	-33	-7
1974	1,000 cs.	-11	19	17	7	20	3	6	-23					
Eggs broken commercially														
1972	1,000 cs.	1,665	1,693	1,802	1,805	2,118	2,298	1,906	1,995	1,552	1,643	1,414	1,041	20,932
1973	1,000 cs.	1,143	1,280	1,456	1,406	1,699	1,862	1,678	1,665	1,596	1,805	1,450	1,201	18,241
1974	1,000 cs.	1,435	1,502	1,821	1,862	2,146	2,109							
Eggs used for hatching														
1972	1,000 cs.	1,094	1,214	1,220	1,248	1,157	1,096	1,089	969	1,002	997	1,031	1,058	13,175
1973	1,000 cs.	997	1,193	1,207	1,242	1,151	1,503	1,101	1,017	1,039	1,035	1,065	1,100	13,199
1974	1,000 cs.	1,014	1,187	1,188	1,213	1,110	1,002	968						
Balance														
1972	1,000 cs.	14,151	12,964	14,036	13,334	13,238	12,399	13,172	13,067	12,730	13,245	12,968	13,767	159,071
1973	1,000 cs.	13,634	11,990	13,458	13,104	13,195	12,193	12,522	12,465	12,121	12,617	12,632	13,482	153,413
1974	1,000 cs.	13,259	11,623	12,985	12,415	12,571	11,969							
Tables 13-14.—Commercial production of poultry and red meat, 48 States														
Chicken and turkey meat, Ready-to-cook weight[1]														
1972	Mil. lb.	799	754	821	754	881	961	918	1,113	981	1,091	977	833	10,883
1973	Mil. lb.	855	721	781	725	886	949	920	1,070	910	1,120	999	859	10,795
1974	Mil. lb.	933	766	806	832	944	920	1,002						
Total red meat, carcass weight[2]														
1972	Mil. lb.	2,984	2,870	3,279	2,931	3,175	3,077	2,664	3,157	3,031	3,301	3,194	2,973	36,636
1973	Mil. lb.	3,176	2,721	2,976	2,579	3,040	2,799	2,651	2,701	2,633	3,223	3,076	2,895	34,470
1974	Mil. lb.	3,254	2,659	3,088	3,153	2,799	2,944	3,028						
Table 25.—Chicken certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight														
Young														
1972	Mil. lb.	616.1	596.1	652.7	623.7	715.4	713.1	636.6	738.6	636.1	694.8	618.1	582.2	7,823.4
1973	Mil. lb.	662.1	566.2	621.4	594.4	712.1	680.0	673.6	703.5	609.5	733.5	641.7	588.2	7,786.1
1974	Mil. lb.	713.9	601.2	641.9	672.4	745.0	687.2	720.1						
Mature														
1972	Mil. lb.	49.2	47.9	47.2	45.7	41.7	44.5	33.4	42.6	38.4	44 4	43.9	38.8	517.9
1973	Mil. lb.	46.7	47.5	47.0	46.8	45.3	48.2	39.1	34 7	38 7	47.8	40.9	38.7	521.5
1974	Mil. lb.	49.2	44.6	51.0	40.8	53.0	45.7	40.6						

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 66.—Cold storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs, first of month														
All frozen eggs														
1972	Mil. lb.	73.8	71.6	71.1	71.1	74.6	80.4	85.4	88.1	88.4	83.9	80.4	76.2	
1973	Mil. lb.	68.1	57.2	53.4	48.9	45.9	44.4	45.7	47.9	48.7	51.8	54.3	48.9	
1974	Mil. lb.	43.2	38.2	35.8	39.4	43.6	49.5	55.2	59.5	63.6				
Shell eggs														
1972	1,000 cs.	60	39	49	85	101	191	229	234	200	247	173	85	
1973	1,000 cs.	41	117	87	97	37	39	73	54	62	90	72	67	
1974	1,000 cs.	34	23	42	59	66	86	89	95	72				
Shell equivalent of all eggs														
1972	1,000 cs.	1,929	1,851	1,850	1,885	1,990	2,227	2,391	2,466	2,439	2,372	2,210	2,013	
1973	1,000 cs.	1,766	1,566	1,439	1,335	1,198	1,162	1,231	1,267	1,295	1,401	1,448	1,306	
1974	1,000 cs.	1,128	989	949	1,057	1,169	1,340	1,486	1,602	1,682				
Tables 68-69.—Cold storage holdings of poultry, first of the month														
Turkey														
1972	Mil. lb.	223.1	208.0	178.5	144.5	121.3	111.1	143.4	213.2	314.0	408.5	472.9	297.3	
1973	Mil. lb.	208.1	188.4	152.6	115.4	91.3	88.1	137.1	199.4	261.2	354.3	458.0	326.2	
1974	Mil. lb.	279.9	268.0	243.1	226.3	215.6	227.1	265.5	333.7	434.7				
Poultry excluding turkeys and ducks														
1972	Mil. lb.	148.4	140.6	132.5	116.1	113.3	101.3	100.7	100.9	101.5	105.7	109.9	109.9	
1973	Mil. lb.	111.0	104.5	98.5	87.6	87.3	83.1	88.2	87.9	89.7	106.0	120.0	137.8	
1974	Mil. lb.	146.8	153.4	146.7	151.5	163.6	174.1	180.3	182.3	184.4				
Broilers, fryers and roasters														
1972	Mil. lb.	39.8	37.6	32.3	30.3	29.2	26.9	24.2	23.4	22.8	23.9	27.3	27.5	
1973	Mil. lb.	29.1	27.9	23.3	21.2	21.8	20.2	20.0	19.1	22.2	27.6	32.8	29.8	
1974	Mil. lb.	33.4	36.3	36.7	34.7	33.8	37.5	36.8	34.9	33.4				
Tables 70-71.—Exports of fresh or frozen poultry														
Broilers														
1972	Thou. lb.	8,614	7,334	7,573	6,337	7,811	9,104	7,815	8,832	8,131	7,124	6,469	8,976	94,118
1973	Thou. lb.	7,365	8,526	6,958	6,028	7,335	7,205	7,186	6,595	6,695	9,515	9,755	10,635	93,796
1974	Thou. lb.	11,159	9,672	13,610	9,511	8,106	8,014	13,272						
Turkeys														
1972	Thou. lb.	1,675	2,258	1,587	1,597	1,105	1,650	2,911	3,930	3,168	5,354	6,317	4,837	36,390
1973	Thou. lb.	2,927	3,180	4,496	1,712	1,613	3,245	4,175	5,392	5,016	5,236	6,678	5,980	49,651
1974	Thou. lb.	4,386	3,477	4,732	2,195	2,770	3,574	2,897						
Tables 72-75.—USDA contracts to purchase dried whole egg solids, young chickens, and turkeys														
Egg products (shell equivalent)														
1972	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	208	215	207	---	---	---	---	---	---	630
1973	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	---	61	---	---	20	178	288	---	---	547
1974	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Young chickens, ready-to-cook wt.														
1972	Mil. lb.	4.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.4	11.7	16.5	13.7	13.5	70.3
1973	Mil. lb.	14.0	5.5	8.9	---	---	---	---	---	6.6	11.4	10.7	4.7	61.5
1974	Mil. lb.	9.3	8.7	---	---	---	---	1.9						
Canned boned chicken														
1972	Doz. cans	387.6	374.0	595.0	404.6	374.0	357.0	23.8	88.4	40.8	125.8	180.2	241.4	3,192.6
1973	Doz. cans	261.8	200.6	47.6	268.6	129.2	428.4	214.2	37.4	187.0	91.8	285.6	153.0	2,305.2
1974	Doz. cans	193.8	193.8	---	---	---	---	91.8						
Canned boney turkey														
1972	Doz. cans	---	---	---	---	---	---	397.8	108.8	190.4	153.0	129.2	74.8	1,054.0
1973	Doz. cans	104.7	89.8	---	18.7	22.4	37.4	34.0	139.4	119.0	142.8	10.2	153.0	871.4
1974	Doz. cans	95.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---					
Turkey, ready-to-cook wt.														
1972	Mil. lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	14.8	14.0	11.6	8.5	1.3	51.6
1973	Mil. lb.	---	---	1.5	5.0	---	---	---	2.4	10.1	11.3	5.3	---	35.6
1974	Mil. lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.3						

[1]Chicken and turkey meat, excludes slaughter on farms. [2]Excludes farm slaughter, lard and rendered pork fat. [3]Price reported as a price at mid-month. [4]Reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices collected during a three-day period in month. [5]Fifty urban areas in sample. [6]Weighted average price to volume buyers for Consumer Grade A white eggs in cartons, delivered to store door. [7]Beginning January 1974, reported price changed to prices paid by first receivers for cartoned Grade A large eggs delivered FOB Midwestern cities. [8]Delivered price for trucklot sales of ice-packed U.S. Grade A and plant grade. The 9 cities are Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and San Francisco. [9]Thirty-five urban areas. [10]Pounds of broiler grower equal in value to 1 lb. broiler liveweight. [11]Pounds of turkey grower equal in value to 1 lb. turkey liveweight. [12]Pounds of laying feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs. [13]Placements reported by leading breeders. [14]Sum of domestic placements 7-14 months previous. [15]One-half egg-type chick hatch plus pullet chicks placed for hatchery supply flocks.

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OUTLOOK CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR DECEMBER 2-5, 1974

"U.S. Agriculture in the World Economy" is the theme for the 1975 National Outlook Conference to be held December 2-5 at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

The conference will feature presentations and panel discussions. Particular attention will be given to the outlook for agriculture and the general economy in 1975. Sessions on the 1975 outlook for major commodities, foreign trade, and rural family living will make up an important part of the conference as usual. USDA's Economic Research Service and Extension Service sponsor the conference. More time will be available for commodity sessions. The schedule for individual sessions will be announced later. As in the past, a session will be devoted to the outlook for Poultry and Eggs.

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